

Hawaiian Gazette

AUG 26 1901

SMITHSONIAN DEPOSITORY

HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY AUGUST 13, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 226.

VOL. XXXVI, No. 65.

WILL PAY WARRANTS

Registered Claims
to Meet With
Cash.

BANKS ADVANCE NEEDED MONEY

Tax Returns Will Be Increased One
Half This Year—Income
and Expenditure.

REGISTERED warrants of the Territory are to be paid in ten days. This decision was reached yesterday by Treasurer Wright, after he had held consultations with the Executive and local bankers and arranged with the latter for accommodation until tax money come in.

Notice has been given that all warrants from No. 1 to No. 2009 will be paid August 23d, upon presentation, and that interest will cease upon them on that day. This notice is according to law, which gives ten days for the figuring of the interest and arranging for the payment. The amount of the outstanding warrants is \$157,902.38. Their payment has been arranged by securing from the banks of a loan of \$150,000. This money is to be loaned to the Territory at 6 per cent interest by the Bank of Hawaii and Claus Spreckels & Co. The few thousand additional will be taken from the cash in the Treasury, as the receipts now are of such extent that they will meet all the salaries and pay these claims as well.

The decision to make this arrangement for the payment of the warrants was reached after long and frequent discussions and the argument which prevailed finally was that there were many holders of the warrants who were losing money by them, in that the banks were only lending money on the security of the demand, and the interest which was charged was greater than that paid by the Territory. This will set afloat in the Territory, and principally in this city, the amount of the warrants which under other conditions would have remained tied up until the middle of November at least, and perhaps later. Now there will be no difficulty in the way of those who have tied up their warrants, as they will have their cash next week.

The money thus secured from the banks will be held according to the outlook and anticipation, only until the taxes begin to come in, which will be about November 15th. This will mean that there will be due to the banks when the money is repaid, an interest, some \$2,250. Had the entire amount of warrants which are outstanding been allowed to remain in the hands of the men to whom they were given or to whom they have been transferred, the Territory would have had to pay \$1,972 in interest, so that the total cost to the Territory of this putting of his sum of money into circulation will be only \$278. By this investment there will be given to the people of the Territory relief from at least \$1,000 in interest, as it is understood that a large amount of money has been borrowed from banks for which the bowlers are paying high rates of interest, in some cases double that which is paid by the Territory.

Treasurer Wright has made up his estimates of the receipts and expenditures of the Territory, authorized amounts which may be drawn and estimated receipts on the basis of previous years. These may be put in the following tables:

Unpaid warrants, July 1	\$16,665
Salaries under Act No. 1	16,665
Current expenses under Act No.	1,624,467
Unpaid bills	95,791.00
Balances from last period. Expenses of the Legislature	34,221.25
Contracts	14,739.50
Fire Claims Commission	14,739.50
Emergency road fund	22,228.00
Expenses, Buffalo exhibit	1,862.67
Appropriation, fire claim warrants	1,500,000.00
Total	7,68,023.50
Estimated internal revenue	1,700,000.00
Taxes	300,000.00
Licenses	200,000.00
Revenue stamp	20,000.00
Conveyance Bureau	10,000.00
Fines and costs	10,000.00
Water rates, Honolulu	10,000.00
Water rates, outside of Honolulu	10,000.00
Honolulu Market	10,000.00
Public works office	10,000.00
Wharfage and pilotage, Honolulu	10,000.00
July	10,000.00
Wharfage and pilotage, San Francisco	200,000.00
Commission of Education	100,000.00
Expenditures and personal staff	100,000.00
Police, instruction	10,000.00
Government realizations	10,000.00
Returns of interest from the	10,000.00
Total	1,000,000.00
Cash on hand, July 1, 1901	10,000.00
Grand total revenues	\$1,010,000.00
But there is no probability that these estimates will go through either in the	

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WILL TEST INSPECTION

Japanese Have Permission to Come.

(From Monday's daily.)

UPON the reception accorded a number of Japanese immigrants who are expected to arrive here either in the Gaelic tomorrow or the Hongkong Maru Tuesday of next week will depend the consent of the Japanese Government to permit the immigration of subjects of the Emperor to proceed unrestricted. It is reported that there will be from fifty to one hundred and fifty men in the company.

The new immigrants who are now seeking this country are said to be absolutely unassisted either by their Government or by an immigration company. Reports which have been received here indicate that their cases were thoroughly investigated before they were allowed to leave their homes, that the result of this investigation was such as to prove that the men had secured the money to make the trip either from their savings or from the sale of their little holdings, and that they have been led to come through the many reports of the money to be made here, carried back to Japan by returning laborers.

The prohibition against the coming of more of the Japanese workmen to America has been lifted to the extent that the Government will allow this party to come and if they are able to land and stay here, without the ordeal through which they must pass being too severe upon them, then other applicants to make the change will be given the required permission. Should the laborers now on the way be unable to pass the customs authorities, there will be no more permits issued for men to leave Japan bound for these Islands, at present.

Every ship which has come recently has had in its company a number of Japanese and, as well, each trans-Pacific ship passing through has had several deported men in its returning steerage list. There have been so many attempts to pass the immigration officers that the examination now is quite rigid. Fully three-fourths of the recent comers have attempted to pass themselves through on the plea that they were merchants. This it is thought is the result of the prohibition at home rather than with the idea that the story would be successfully told here.

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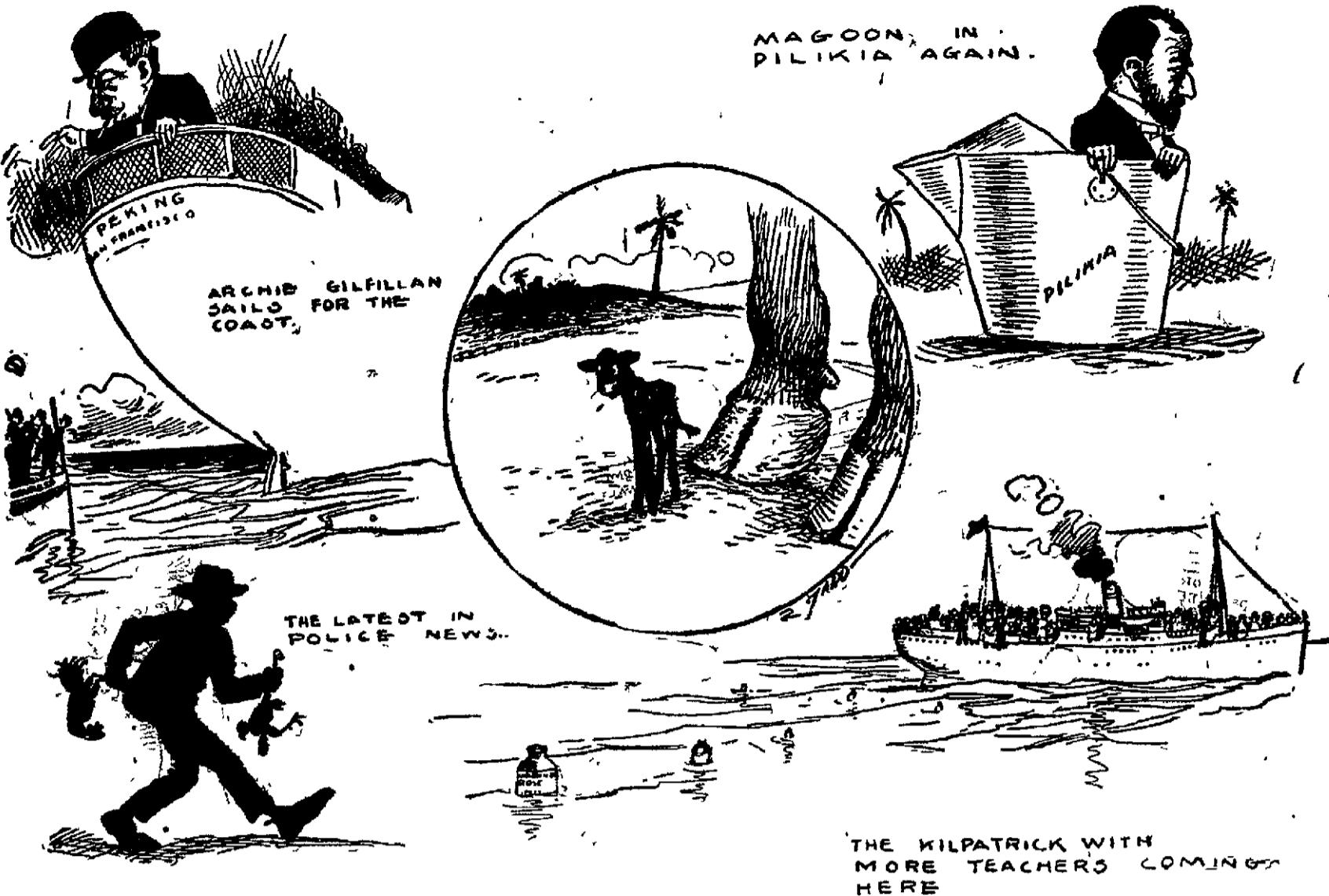
Following is a partial list.

Hose	Breeding Cages
Sprinklers	Parrot Cages
Dust Pans and W. W. Brushes	Whisk Brooms
Brushes	Hand Bells
Paint Brushes	Hunting Knives
Floor Brooms	Butcher Knives
Cash Boxes	Kitchen Knives
Axes	Monkey Wrenches
Hatchets	Lemon Squeezers
Stove Polish	Carpenter's Saws
Stove Brushes	FAMILY MEAT Saws
Picture Hooks	Butcher Scales
Picture Wire	Spring Balances
Curry Combs	FAMILY SCALES
Machine Oil	Bird Cage Springs
Shoe Blacking	Carpenter's Rules
Silver Polish	Harness Rules
Sapolio	Harness Blacking
Silex	Chamois Skins
Butcher Steels	Meat Choppers
Ice Chippers	Butcher's Cleavers
Ice Shavee	FAMILY Cleavers
Rat Traps	Garden Trowels
Wood Saws	Garden Forks
Ice Saws	Tea Strainers
Butcher Saws	Chandelier Hooks
Cane Knives	Squegee Brushes
Ice Tong	Tobacco Cutters
Cork Screws	Axle Grease
Can Openers	Tape Measures
Harness Oil	Sheaf Brackets
Sponges	Scrubbing Brushes
Coffee Mills	Uphoistering Nails
Hammers	Washing Ammonia
Call Bells	Horse Brushes
Scissors	Wire Door Mats
Screw Drivers	Bird Cage Hooks
Tacks	Hooks and Eyes
Ice Picks	Fruit Pressers
Grass Shears	Pruning Shears
Bird Cages	Shoe Brushes
	Family Grind Stones

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STOVES and
REFRIGERATORS.
GURNEY

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WEEK.



WILL WAIT NO LONGER

Work on Hospital for Incurables to Begin.

Of the three who went back in the Coptic last Saturday two told this tale. They were sons of manufacturers, they said, and their fathers had sent them over here to spy out the land preparatory to having them go into business. They admitted that they had their passage paid by their fathers, and they claimed that they had part of their stock with them. What they had was very little. Usually when this story is told, the stock in trade is found to amount to \$25 worth of drugs. In the case of the two in question they told a story on the second examination which was totally at variance with their first one, denying that they had said they were sent by their fathers. They were not allowed to see anything of the country.

All of the recent immigrants have had more or less money, the usual amount being \$45. This is not in cash but in the shape of an order on the local agents of the steamship company for that amount. This it is believed they have to pay to the steamship company upon sailing for the reason that in case they should be refused landing, they would have to be taken back at any event, and so the company has in its hands enough to pay the expense of transportation, as well as the cost of their living while here. A large percentage of the Japanese are women, some coming with their husbands and many coming to meet husbands already here. The scrutiny of this class is very severe, and none of the women are allowed to land until they have satisfied the officials that their intentions in coming are honest.

Mr. J. K. Brown, who is the representative of the Immigration Bureau here said yesterday: "There have been many Japanese trying to enter all the time, and many have to be sent back. They have money some of them several hundreds of dollars. They want to come here and it is only when there are indications that they have not come with their own means that they are rejected. There is no set sum of money which an immigrant must have, though there is a statement made by each, principally for the purpose of making up the statistics as to the amount of money that is brought into the country by this class of people. I have heard that there are 150 Japanese coming in the Gaehc. While there will be a presumption of assistance if they all come from one district, there will be close examination made so as to get at what are the facts in each case."

A New Virtuoso

NEW YORK, August 2—According to the World, Daniel Frohman who has just returned from Europe has departed from his usual custom in engaging a musician, Kubelik. It is explained, however, that Mr. Frohman had heard while abroad that Kubelik whose work as a violinist had surprised London, was disengaged and in Russia where he was held for military service. Mr. Frohman negotiated his release and after paying a bonus succeeded in getting him. Kubelik will appear in this city the first week in December. He will play in New York and Boston for six weeks when he will go on a tour through the West.

Magnetic Station at Waimanalo

In connection with the work of the Coast Geodetic Survey, a magnetic station will be installed at Waimanalo by Prof. John A. Fleming who arrived from Washington via the Sierra. He will remain with the station for about a year. Prof. Bower, who was here a year ago, began the preparation of the plans for the station, which are to be completed by Prof. Fleming. The location selected is near Barber's Point at Turner's beach place. Prof. Fleming went down to Waimanalo yesterday to examine the location, and work will commence as soon as the contractors put in acceptable bids.

From the country's highest law officers comes the decision that no official of any department can override a decision of the courts, and on this basis the case of the issuance of a certificate of citizenship to the son of Wong How, is decided in favor of the Chinese infant. Attorney General Knox says that the decision that all persons born in the United States may be citizens must continue the law, deep in contrary opinions by agents.

The latest in police news...
THE KILPATRICK WITH
MORE TEACHERS COMING
HERE

have been considered as yet, but I have been investigating the matter and have had numerous reports from similar institutions both in the United States and in England. Our ideas in this matter will probably be submitted to an architect after the meeting. It is impossible to estimate the cost of the proposed structure until we know exactly how much money we will have for the purpose. Part of the fund will be required to clear off the grounds and prepare the site for the building. The new hospital will take in incurables of every description, excepting, of course, lepers. It will take the place of the Victoria in a measure, that institution having been used to tide over the temporary necessity for caring for incurables, until the new hospital is built."

NEW DIAMOND
HEAD ROADWAY

A Delightful Locality Now Opened
Up by the Thorough-
fare.

The recent completion of the new Diamond Head road throws open to the Honolulu public a new source of pleasure and benefit. This road, which was completed by the Government in the beginning of this month at a cost of \$17,000, stretches as a continuation of the Walkiki road from the end of Kapelani Park, past the lighthouse for a distance of about three miles in all.

Of this, two and one-eighth miles was done by the Department of Public Works with day-laborers. The remaining seven-eighths of a mile was built by Messrs. O. Belser & Co., contractors, this last part includes most of the heavy work, such as the sea-walls, the culverts, which are all concrete, and the fillings, which at places are from thirty to forty, even forty-five, feet deep. The greater part of the road is thirty feet in width, a smaller part being only twenty-four feet wide.

Cutting, as it does, through the very base of Diamond Head, this road affords a delightful drive, as well as account of the fresh sea-breeze, which makes it cool even on the hottest days, as an account of the surrounding scenery. On one side the algaroba-covered sides of old Diamond Head slope with wild rifts, chasms and bold, jutting rocks against the sky, and on the other side the lazy waves roll against the shore sometimes dashing in great white foam cascades against the dark-brown rock of the ancient lava flow, and sometimes rolling dreamily up the smooth white sand.

A little farther and the lands widen where Kupikipikio shoots out as a point in juxtaposition to Koko Head on the other side of the bay. Here, amongst a waving vegetation of algaroba and such are the delightful beach dwellings of A. W. Carter, Cecil Brown, Charles Booth, J. A. Magooen, Dr. C. B. Wood and others, and new lots are being prepared at the present time.

It is certainly a delightful locality, cool and healthy because of its elevation and the sea-breeze, and as the soil only wants water to make it fertile, Kalawao," as this side of the mountain is called, will probably soon be as well known as Waikiki, where this one want is supplied.

At the present time water is being supplied by the Government through a pipe connecting with Waikiki, but later, when the reservoir, which is under construction on Diamond Head, is finished, water will be supplied from this source. Owing to lack of money the Government had to suspend work upon this, but the property owners have now advanced the necessary cash, as a loan without interest, to be repaid when the department is in funds again, and the reservoir is thus expected to be finished in about six weeks.

It is to be hoped that the department will start watering carts as soon as the reservoir is completed as the road, which is now in good condition, will soon deteriorate into dust, owing to the prevailing dryness, and be literally blown away by the sea-winds, especially on the part where the roadway is composed of coral rock. If water is secured, however, Honolulu will soon be able

to boast of a new and splendid resort for those who love "the whispering winds and the song of the murmuring waves."

POSES AS KING ON HIS YACHT

Duke of Orleans Surrounded by
His Own Little
Court.

PARIS, August 1.—The moment scarcely seems opportune for the Orleanists to try to cause trouble in France, but there is no doubt that the French Government believes that something is afoot and they are doing their best to discover exactly what that something is. Special reports have been ordered from agents of the Government in nearly every capital of Europe and a strict surveillance has been instituted over the leading Orleanists in France.

The Duke of Orleans himself is somewhere in the Mediterranean, on board the yacht Maroussa, on which he keeps a veritable court. The crew is armed and the officers wear swords and uniforms similar to those in the French navy. The officers and men wear medals bearing the arms of the royal house, which are also all about the yacht and the fittings. But most remarkable of all the yacht carries breech-loading guns and machine guns.

Possibly it is the knowledge of this appearing of sovereignty that has caused the uneasiness of the French Government. Those who know the character of the Duke of Orleans say that there is nothing to fear from him and that the public's only formidable enemy is Prince Victor Napoleon, who, by the way, recently dropped "Victor" and is now addressed simply as Prince Napoleon.

The Pall Mall Gazette recently had a ridiculous story about a great Bonapartist plot against the republic in the interest of Louis Napoleon. The story was a pure fake. Victor is the head of the family and Louis is devotedly attached to him.

Improvements at Wailuku.

The shacks on Main street opposite the Windsor Hotel, formerly occupied by the late H. L. Chase as a photograph gallery, are soon to be torn down and carted away. During the week Jailer Crowell has been busy packing up the effects of the gallery and storing them in the sheriff's care at the jail.

The property on which the gallery stands belongs to John Fereira, and as soon as the shacks are removed Mr. W. T. Robinson will begin the erection of a commodious suite of single-story offices in their stead. The new offices will occupy forty feet front on Main street, with a depth of thirty feet, and will have a large veranda in front. Mr. Robinson will lay a sidewalk from the lower corner of the Eno's premises to the Bismarck Stables, which property he now owns, subject to a lease of about three years yet to run.

No one improvement would have added so much to Wailuku as the one proposed by Mr. Robinson, for the reason that it is in the heart of the business portion of the town. Mr. Robinson will occupy one or both of the offices, or, if a suitable tenant applies, he may rent one of the offices.

There is no question but that Wailuku is destined to have a steady growth for years yet, and the growth is not a boom by any means, but simply the natural expansion of a healthy town—Maui News.

Nahiku's Collapse.

The closing of Nahiku as a sugar plantation does not argue unfavorably against the sugar industry on Maui, but simply demonstrates the folly of trying to start a plantation without proper financial backing. Maui will not suffer by the lapse of Nahiku, as the water supply of Nahiku will doubtless be made available for the irrigation of the vast plains of central Maui, where there are thousands of acres of excellent cane land, simply waiting for the magic charm of water—Maui News.

Judge Lecombe, of the United States Circuit Court, has rendered a decision against the Castilleians, compelling them to pay their ored... out one and three-quarter millions.

FOUND DEATH IN SHALLOW WATER

George Freeman Succumbed to
Heart Disease While
Bathing at Waikiki.

Down by the Hawaiian Hotel Annex at Waikiki on Saturday afternoon a bather, George Freeman by name, met his death in six inches of sun-warmed water.

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon the deceased man hired a bathing suit and shortly afterwards entered the water. No one seems to have observed him until his dead body was found in the shoal water a foot or so from shore.

The services of Drs. Murray and Herbert were requisitioned but it was too late for them to be of any assistance.

The body was taken to the morgue and an autopsy performed by Dr. McDonald showed that death was attributable to heart disease.

Until yesterday morning the identity of the deceased remained clouded in doubt. There was nothing in his clothes or effects to reveal who he was or from whence he came. It was rumored at first that he had arrived in Honolulu on the transport Kilpatrick.

Yesterday the body was identified by a friend as that of George Freeman, a native of Devonport, England. He came to the Islands in the bark Olympic. Up to Saturday afternoon he was working for Hackfeld & Co. on the Young building. He drew his money at noon and told his friend that he intended to work overtime. Feeling tired, however, he changed his mind, and after partaking of a couple of glasses of beer went to Waikiki for a swim.

The dead man was middle-aged and his name was found tattooed six inches in length on his right leg.

How great are the possibilities of Hawaii, as a fruit and vegetable growing country, will be understood when it becomes known that four crops of potatoes have been produced in succession on the same piece of land within twelve months. Radishes become edible ten days after sowing. Strawberry vines bear fruit all the year. The berries are the finest flavor.

Cabbage grows all the year, and it apparently makes no difference whether it is planted in the spring, summer, autumn or winter. Parsley once sown grows forever, apparently. Lima beans continue to grow and bear for over a year, and they have to be gathered every week after starting to bear. Cucumbers bear the entire year and so do tomatoes, which, with proper attention, bear for years. Raspberries bear for six months.

Pineapples come into bearing when the plants are four months old and bear in abundance for years. Lettuce can be planted at any time and it develops quickly. The same is true of celery. Fruit Trade Journal and Produce Record.

A lame shoulder is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles, and may be cured by few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

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Stables and
Outhouses
And
In
Good Condition.

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AT WORK TO BELIEVE THE FACTS

Washington Re- ports Full of Errors.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—One of the first results of the disturbing conditions in Hawaii, as evidenced here, has been the workings of a news bureau, which seems to have for its object the distribution of mis-information concerning the people and things of the Islands. There seems to be some connection between the Humphreys faction and the operator of this agency, for nothing has been printed from this city which at some point does not contain a complimentary mention of the Judge of the First Circuit.

Some days past there was circulated here, and it seemed to be more than an accident, for the men into whose hands the papers fell were those whose duties made them eager to see all that was printed about the new Territory. Copies of the New Orleans Times-Democrat containing an interview with Judge Abram S. Humphreys, in which he took occasion to cast aspersions upon the methods of the sugar planters in connection with the new laborers secured for the estates. This was placed in the hands of many persons who would take notice of it, and the impression created was far from good.

Newspapers now coming back to this city have in them special reports from the men here, which show the same bias, and it appears to friends of the islands that there must be an agency at work to spread abroad inaccurate and totally misleading reports concerning the political conditions. There always has been up to this time a degree of fairness in the handling of Hawaiian matters from here, which made noticeable the open enmity of a few papers. Now there is creeping into journals which always before have shown good-will statements which are known here to be at variance with the facts, and which could have been disproved by any attempt at investigation. Again it is taken as an evidence of the workings of a Humphreys propaganda, which seems to have for its motto "Rule or Ruin."

The special story following, from the Boston Post, is one at point, where the facts could have been learned by the slightest inquiry. That there are many letters received by each mail at the various departments from officials in Hawaii, is true, but there are not more than have been expected by the heads of departments, who know something of the many questions which arise in administration, under new conditions, in a Territory which is so far away from the seat of government. There have been protests from public assemblies, but these have been so few in number that they have not been taken as a factor in the situation by the officials.

More ridiculous than any other statement is that which says that there is a petition from the Bar Association in favor of the retention of Humphreys in office. Many protests have been received against him, not only that from the Bar Association, but from individuals who say they have had business with the courts, but the petition which is on file here in favor of the jurist is not from the Bar Association at all, but is an entirely unofficial one. Those here who have heard about the practical unanimity with which the Bar pronounced against the jurist would not be misled by the report printed in Boston, but there are many persons to whom the false statement will appeal as correct.

The conclusions arrived at in the dispatch are peculiar in that no one here ever heard of such a suggestion except perhaps when made by one of the opposition. The only commission which is probable is one which would supplement the work of the various departments which is now under way, as that of the Fish Commission, or the Coast and Geodetic Survey, or the Agricultural Department, by making an inquiry into the land question and the education and labor problems. The latter is the most probable, for while Commissioner Wright has sent a man to the Islands he may find it necessary to go into the matters more deeply in the future, now that he has data from which to work, in observing changed conditions. Inquiry at the White House fails to develop any suggestion on which might be founded the conclusion of the writer that Governor Dole either was in hiding or wanted to resign. In fact, Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, before leaving for his vacation, knew just where the Governor was and what was his condition.

Inquiry at the Attorney General's Department shows that there has been sent to that office a mass of matter which will be considered in connection with the Humphreys case, and that appears to be the only case where there is any trouble, which is not to be expected, and which is at all difficult of adjustment. The conclusion reached by those friends of the Islands who have looked into these reports is that the men interested in sending out the misstatements are acting in the interest and probably under the pay of Humphreys, to create an impression that all conditions in the Islands are bad, and that the only way in which they may be bettered is to place him and his faction in control. The following is the article printed in the Boston Post, under date of July 24th, from this city:

The newly made American citizens of the Territory of Hawaii are having a serious time with their political affairs. If matters do not improve it may be necessary for the President to send some strong man to the Islands to solve the problem. The rival factions were at last accounts fighting more bitterly than ever.

The trouble comes from rivalry between the "native" and "missionary" elements in the Hawaiian population. Gov. Dole and a majority of the executive officials of the Islands belong to the missionary class, and are detested, politically, by the natives and by the people who work the natives in politics. The discordant elements in the two Houses of the Territorial Legislature have been fighting since early last winter, the result being that the Legislature has been in almost constant session, and the only work done has been to pass resolutions calling upon President McKinley to remove Governor Dole, and another set of resolutions ordering Acting-Governor Cooper, who is a Dole man, from the floor of the House of Representatives.

Early in the spring things became so complicated, and Gov. Dole worried about them so much, that he was ordered by his physician to leave Honolulu and go to the mountains of the Islands for a rest. He went away, none but his physicians knowing where, and although that was three or more months ago, he had not returned when the last mail for Washington left Honolulu two weeks ago. Nobody seems to know where the Governor is, except that he is off somewhere resting.

In his absence Secretary Cooper has been appointed acting governor—the appointment coming from Governor Dole, and this act by the Governor has been attacked on the ground that he cannot lawfully delegate his authority to any person. Complaints have reached the interior department concerning the absence of the Governor and the official acts of the acting governor.

The leader of the forces opposing the Dole administration is Judge A. S. Humphreys, who holds office on the Hawaiian bench under appointment from President McKinley. Two years ago, seeing the political storm coming on, Judge Humphreys, who is a wealthy man, established a daily newspaper at Honolulu and started in with his daily newspaper on the anti-Dole campaign. Everything that Dole wanted Humphreys did not want and would not have.

A short time ago there was a meeting of members of the Honolulu bar, who are sympathizers with Dole, and a petition was signed and forwarded to Washington, protesting against the reappointment of Humphreys as judge in the Islands. The protest was forwarded to Washington, where it was placed in the hands of the President, and in course of time a committee of the Honolulu bar may come to Washington to back up the petition.

Judge Humphreys, however, has as many members of the bar on his side as there are against him, and still another bar association petition has reached here this one upholding Judge Humphreys in the strongest terms. The judge himself, it is announced, will come to Washington by the next steamer and press his case for reappointment before the department of justice, and afterward go to Canton to see the President on the same errand.

At no point in the fight in Honolulu has any serious harm been done to the community. It is merely like a lot of half known boys trying to play at politics, not knowing the limitations of the game nor the code that governs it. The business of the Islands is not suffering. When a public crisis like the appearance of plague develops, the people all get together and work for the common weal. But they cannot run their little government in peace.

It is not impossible that the President may be compelled to send a new governor to Honolulu—for Governor Dole is very likely to resign soon—or a committee there to find out what is wrong with the system they have and apply remedy. The present tumultuous political conditions cannot be allowed to continue, because they are a nuisance to the government at Washington. Every mail from Honolulu brings to all departments of the government a flood of petitions, protests and remonstrances from every public assembly that has met in Honolulu for two weeks before the steamer sailed.

Nothing has appeared in print about Hawaii of recent years which contains a greater number and variety of misstatements.

D C L

GOODS ARE IN FAIR SHAPE

The work of clearing the basement of the wrecked Hall building of water was begun yesterday morning when George Paris set up a gasoline pumping plant, which was run all day. The clearing away of the debris about the engine and dynamo was carried on until the latter was taken out not badly injured. The gasoline tank was found intact under the sidewalk.

The work of salvage was carried on all day, much stock which was badly damaged being found. Investigation made shows that the shelves filled with pipe fittings in the basement were not even broken by the fall of the floor upon them, and the supposition is that their contents are intact. Only recently there had been put on the shelves a carload of fittings representing an investment of about \$7,000, which would mean a considerable amount of salvage in itself. The same is thought to be true of the stock of carriage and machine bolts.

The work of taking out the goods is going on under the direction of the insurance adjuster, an accounting being kept for his guidance, although the loss of the firm being so much greater than the insurance, all the stock which is recovered will be the property of the corporation. The insurance companies are making every arrangement to settle the loss at once so that there will be no delay in the insured getting the use of the money to which they are entitled.

The work of straightening out the stock of Lowers & Cooke goes on in the same way. In the new store room shelving is being prepared for the carrying of a fair stock at once, there being already in the room many sorts of shelf goods. The mass of the similar stock in the old building is being found worthless, but there is some which will be salable. It is the opinion of the members of the firm that two months will elapse before the old store room will be in shape for occupancy. A new roof will have to be put on the building and a new upper floor laid. In addition there will be much time lost in cleaning out the evidences of the fire. The insurance adjuster is hard at work and the losses will be paid as soon as possible.

STRIKE IS SETTLED

Plumbers to Re- sume Work on New Scale.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The plumbers' strike which has been in progress for fourteen weeks, to the great damage and discomfort of the people of Honolulu, has finally been amicably adjusted, and the journeyman plumbers will go to work for their former employers immediately. The plumbers struck May 1st for an advance in wages of from five dollars to six dollars per day, and the compromise was made at \$5.50 per day, which is accepted as satisfactory by both master plumbers and journeymen.

Thirty-two men go back to work under the new scale, which is to be effective for one year, though a good many others who went out on the strike originally have left the city, many returning to San Francisco and others going to Manila.

The settlement was reached at a meeting of the arbitration committees from both sides, held Thursday at noon, and the agreement signed by the committees was accepted by Local Journeyman's Union No. 223 at a meeting held the same evening. The agreement was ratified by the Master Plumbers' Association at their meeting last evening. Members of both organizations and of the respective arbitration committees were seen yesterday by an Advertiser reporter, but neither seemed anxious to discuss the matter though freely admitting that the strike was ended and that the settlement was satisfactory. Aside from the administration of the compromise and the scale agreed upon, little information was given out.

The members of the arbitration committee for the master plumbers were Messrs. Bath, Gerling and Davidson; for the striking journeymen, O'Donnell, chairman; Reed and one other member whose name could not be learned. The meeting of the two committees at which the compromise was reached was held Thursday morning, after a number of ineffectual attempts to reach a settlement had been made.

By the terms of this agreement the journeymen plumbers are to receive a uniform rate of \$5.50 per day of eight hours. The journeymen were receiving five dollars per day and demanded six.

The second part of the agreement is to the effect that the master plumbers shall employ no one but members of the Journeyman's union, and the journeymen agree to work for no one not a member of the Master Plumbers' Association.

The third clause in the agreement provides that the new scale is to take effect immediately and to be in force for one year from date.

The strike had been in force since the first day of May on which date the ultimatum served on the master plumbers went into effect. The strike has interfered seriously with many improvements contemplated but which could not be completed because of failure to supply plumbing connections. The extension of the sewerage system by the Board of Public Works has also been impeded by the strike, and there are scores of applications for sewer connections on file which could not be made because of failure to secure plumbers to do the work.

To one very unusual feature of the strike is due the fact that conditions have been no worse than they were. The strikers, or at least as many as remained in Honolulu, went to work on their own account, and some of them opened small shops, from which they executed orders. The settlement of the strike in a manner perfectly satisfactory to both sides will be a source of great gratification, as many improvements delayed because of the strike can now be accomplished. It is expected also that the settlement of the strike will cause the influx of enough more plumbers from the states to supply the demand for their services.

T. F. Dawson, speaking for the master plumbers last evening, said: "The strike is settled in a manner satisfactory to both sides, and I do not think any more need be said than that the wage scale as agreed upon was agreeable to both journeymen and master plumbers and the men will go to work under the new scale immediately."

Mr. Reed, a member of the arbitration committee for the journeymen, said: "The strike has been settled and some of the men started to work today. The scale was accepted at \$5.50 at a special meeting of the union held last evening and was satisfactory to all men. We do not care to discuss the affair in the newspapers, except to say that the terms of arbitration are acceptable to us."

Some of the men went to work yesterday but the majority of the strikers will not return to their places before Monday.

GOOD MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN.

If you have a baby in the house you will wish to know the best way to check any unusual looseness of the bowels, or diarrhoea so common to small children. O. P. M. Holliday, of Deming, Ind., who has an eleven months' old child, says: "Through the months of June and July our baby was teething and took a running off of the bowels, and sickness of the stomach. His bowels would move from five to eight times a day. I had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house, and gave him four drops in a teaspoonful of water and he got better at once." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

The popular and able Ecuadorian consul in Chile was recently found dead in the street with both ears cut off and a bullet wound in his head.

COMMERCIAL.

INVESTORS ARE WANTED in the stock market. There seems to be money enough in the city, the men of means have it, but they will not get into the market heavily. Whether or not it is because of the unsettled condition of the labor market, or the state of the sugar market in the East, or the fear that there will be tariff tinkering, no one can tell but the fact remains, just the same. The buying which is done appears to be of large lots and the purchases are being made by the solid men, those who now have large holdings. Almost every broker in the street has orders to buy of old stocks. Some of these are at figures which are much below the present rate, but they indicate that those who know the stocks will not allow them to go outside. The sale of Ewa, which was made at 25, was to a large holder of the stock, and it is said a authority by some of the brokers that there was nothing of distrust which caused the sale, only a necessity to realize.

Once more the week's quotations showed a gradual decline, though there were not heavy transactions except at one meeting, in Ewa. There were sales of this stock at 25 and later small lots sold at 24.87 1-2. There are buying orders in for this stock so that it is hardly probable that there will be much greater decline. While 24 1-2 is bid for the shares now, the holdings are weak at 25. McBryde is fairly strong at 8, a decline of 1-4 during the week. There were sales of Oahu at a figure below the opening quotation of 135, the shares ending the week at a decline of 2 1-2 points bid. Waialua went off from 87 1-2 with a sale at 86 to 80 bid. The mercantile stocks and the various bonds were in strong hands and the prices are firm. There is expected some sagging of McBryde as the final assessment of \$3 a share has been called. Kona is in the market to increase its stock by one-half, and issue bonds, and the leaders in the stock are confident of success if the shares sell.

WILLIAMS-DIMOND CIRCULARS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Sugar—No changes since 25th instant in the local market, or for export to Honolulu, dry granulated for local consumption still being quoted at 5.25c.

Basis—July 25th, no sales; 26th, spot sale, 1,000 tons at 4.5-32c, 27th, no sales; 28th, spot sale, 1,000 tons at 4.5-32c, since no sales, establishing basis of 96-degree centrifugals in New York on that date, 4.15c. San Francisco, 3.78c.

London Beets—July 25th, 9s 3d; 26th, 9s 3d; 27th to 20th, 9s 3d. Dry Granulated—New York—Uncollected 1st price, 5 30c, established 17th instant, still prevails. Arubuckle and Howell, ten points lower.

London Cable—July 25th, quotes Java No. 15 D. S., 10s 10 1/2d; fair refining, 9s 8d, against 14s 6 1/2d and 13s, respectively, same date last year. August beets, 9s 3d, against 12s 6d, same period last year.

Eastern and Foreign Markets—Since our last a firmer feeling in the raw sugar market has become manifest in New York, and while latest advices under date of 26th instant reveal slight offerings and a scarcity of transactions, nevertheless, the sales recently effected indicate renewed strength and firmness. A feature has been the unusually early arrival of new crop Javas; the first cargo reached the breakwater on the 23rd instant, being subsequently sold at 11s 5 1/2d C. I. F. per hundred weight, a price equivalent to 4.3-16c landed terms. A gradual decline in quotations for European beets has occurred, but they are still above the parity of our markets. Beneficial rains there have dispelled the drought formerly prevailing. In refined a large business has been done with the privilege of delayed delivery. Although the irregularity in list prices of refined sugar continues purchasers are protected at the lowest level of any refiner in one way or another.

Free Trade With Porto Rico.—The proclamation issued by President McKinley on the 25th instant, declaring free trade between the United States and Porto Rico, places Porto Rico planters in a most advantageous position. Latest Statistical Position—Willit & Gray report, July 25, United States four ports in all hands, estimated July 24, 23,619 tons, against 137,701 tons same time last year. Six principal ports Cuba, estimated July 23, 114,500 tons, against 17,620 tons, same period last year. Total stocks in all principal countries by cable, July 25, at latest uneven dates, 1,376,113 tons, against 1,034,948 tons; increase over last year, 341,171 tons.

P. S.—Our latest sugar telegram at hand this p.m., from New York, dated July 31, 1901, reads as follows:

"Cost and freight sales today, 600 tons Cuba centrifugals, 96-degree test, at 4.5-32c. Granulated unchanged. Beets, 9s 3d." Consequently, basis for 96-degree centrifugals in New York continues at 4.15c; San Francisco, 3.78c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—Sugar—No changes since 31st ultimo in the local market or for export to Honolulu, prices established 15th ult., still being in force.

Basis—August 1st, spot sale, 1,500 tons at 4.5-32c, establishing basis for 96-degree centrifugals in New York on that date, 4.15c; San Francisco, 3.78c.

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FROM HONOLULU.

Another Report on Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

If your poor back still aches, If you toss all night racked in pain, If you cannot bend over or straighten up,

Depend upon it, it's your kidneys. And kidney disorder rarely leaves of its own accord.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a good kidney medicine.

They cure kidney complaints.

This is how they fulfill it with a Honolulu citizen:

Mr. A. J. Cahill, of Fort street, this city, night watchman in the employ of Messrs. T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., says: "Whilst a young man I was a sailor and at one time worked for the Inter Island service. I was, however, obliged to give up sea life on account of severe suffering from my back and kidneys. For this I had tried various remedies, but the one which restored me to health was Doan's Backache Kidney Pills—procured at Hollister's Drug Store. They relieved me completely after years of suffering. If any one desires further particulars he may apply to me. I am to be found at Van Dorn's Ship Chandlery, Fort street."

You should get the same medicine which helped Mr. Cahill. See that the full name DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS is on the wrapper and re-

fuse any imitation.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Buy Government Transport.

The Hill-Morgan combination is rapidly acquiring a great fleet of ocean carriers for the Oriental as well as the coast trade. In addition to the steamers already bought of Dodwell & Co. the United States transports soon to be put on the market by the Government will be acquired. The whole of this great fleet will be operated in connection with the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads.

The official announcement of the purchase of Dodwell & Co.'s Oriental

Hawaiian Gazette.Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Month \$.50

Per Month, Foreign75

Per Year 5.00

Per Year, Foreign 6.00

—Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,

Manager

FRIDAY : AUGUST 18

The end of the strike of local plumbers will be welcomed by all who have the health of the city at heart. Sanitary things have gone badly for want of plumbing and relief comes none too soon.

News from the seismic centers will be awaited here with interest, the tidal wave at Kaliua being an almost sure sign of an earthquake at a distance. Opinion is divided between South America and Japan as the scene of the disturbance, either place having record for displays of earth's convulsive forces which marks it high in the list of suspects.

Dr. Jared Smith will find a cure for the sore-head disease which kills so many fowls, all will be forgiven. Cheap poultry and cheap eggs would be ours to command save for the mysterious hen malady. Dr. Smith has begun an investigation and, happily, will have the entire scientific resources of the Department of Agriculture at his command to make it successful.

Honolulu is as well adapted to a rickshaw service as is Yokohama or Kobe but oddly enough the local Japanese coolies, even if they pulled rickshaws at home, cannot be got to do it here. They think the work degrading. Yet there would be plenty of money for the little brown men in a fifteen-cent rickshaw line, as people would soon come to appreciate its convenience.

The two great Republican papers of California, the Chronicle and the Call, are waging an effective warfare against the Republican State organization, which is controlled by Dan Burns and his parasites. It is sometimes the highest party duty to oppose the party machine, a fact which was illustrated in California when the Chronicle and the Call defeated Burns for the United States Senate. The present campaign for reform is carried on with a relentless vigor which promises to give Burns another finishing touch.

The Roman Catholic Church which, with all respect to its religious polity, is one of the strongest police forces known to the world, has a great duty yet to perform in these Islands towards its younger Portuguese communists. It is undeniable that a large number of these boys are growing up as thieves. They are responsible for the most of the petty pilfering done in Hawaii, and especially in Honolulu. The police can do little with them, but the church, with its powerful hold upon their feelings of obedience, could do a great deal. We know of no public or spiritual service the church could perform in these parts of more importance than the reformation of the lads who are now doing their best to permanently group themselves with the criminal classes.

It is by no means certain that the West will have its way about the renewal of the Chinese exclusion law. Farm labor problems are getting serious in the East and the house-servant problem is a grave perplexity. In the Middle West there is always a shortage during harvest time of white toilers. The South begins to realize that, if it is to develop its resources and get rich, it must have better manual service than the negroes give. Even California needs cheap and reliable labor on its fruit farms and in the carrying out of railroad and flume enterprises, and the Jap being unreliable, the Chinaman is all that offers. We do not believe, of course, that the country, however pressed for labor, would open the flood gates; but it ought to be practicable to amend the exclusion law so as to permit the entrance of a certain number of Chinese every year for a specified term of years.

The good news that the Louisiana State Board of Health has taken off the restrictions on Porto Rican labor, bound for Hawaii, will probably be followed by the further news that the importation of these people has been resumed. Owing to good reports sent back to the West Indian Island there is a general desire among the laboring poor to come here, and now nothing stands in the way. That the health of the Porto Ricans—or rather, their freedom from infectious diseases—is open to no doubts may be conceded on all sides, now that the Louisiana Board of Health has certified to it for any excuse to cripple our sugar industry that would hold water is always eagerly seized by the Louisianians. Judge Humphreys made a strenuous effort at New Orleans to keep the Southern planters up to their anti-Hawaiian work but as usual he scored an ignominious failure.

A Humphreys penny-a-line news bullet at Washington says that a Hawaiian Bar Association memorial in his favor has been received in that city. As the Association has not reversed or modified its vote of thirty-seven to seven against the branded judge, the story is untrue enough to have been written by Humphreys himself. Possibly the minority seven, five of whom are either his relatives or employees, have resolved themselves into a new Bar Association and endorsed the corrupt "jurist;" or perhaps the sixteen unlettered native legislators whom Humphreys turned into "lawyers" without examination after they had passed his notorious Ballot act, are pretending to be somebody. In either case it will not take the real Bar Association long to expose the humbug and exhibit Humphreys at Washington in a new series of petty frauds.

EMBATTLED WAGE-EARNERS.

HUNDREDS of thousands of workmen sit daggers drawn with their employers, as many more forced into idleness for the want of the finished product or from lack of demand for the raw material trade blocked by tie-ups of the ordinary channels, ultimatums, and final demands—these mark the first year of the century. Indeed. With the ironworkers and their billion-dollar trust employers the struggle will be a hard one, if the latest reports are not changed when the next news comes from the scene of the trouble, while the minor disturbances will be lost to sight in the perspective of that great struggle.

There is one point which should not escape notice in that general discussion which has followed the strike of the steelworkers. That is the effect upon the workman of the constantly recurring reports of the vast gains to his employer, which have no corresponding effect upon his returns. This should be considered in the light of the past history of the organizations of iron and steelworkers and may shed a light upon the general tendency of the times. Since the days of the Sons of Vulcan, the first of the organizations of ironworkers, there has been at the head of that order and its successor, the Amalgamated Association, a man whose leading characteristic has been caption and firmness. In the past these leaders have risen to positions of prominence through force of character, and while maintaining their adherence to the order have become the heads of many great enterprises. Such a man was John Jarrett, the most skillful of the rollers of his day, and after that the successful president of the tinplate manufactory which was the pioneer in this country. Such a man again was William Welke, and so on through the list of the men who made the organization which is now pitted against the greatest aggregation of capital in modern history.

There have been great struggles in the past, and the men who directed them are still living. On the other hand there are new hands at the "helm" of the various corporations which are opposed to the workers. What will be the result cannot be forecast, but be that as it may, there are indications that if the men of money force the issue to its ultimate conclusion, the battle of wage-earners which has been the theme of the harangue for a quarter-century, will follow. There are good grounds for this fear, when it is taken into consideration that an absolute stoppage of the iron and steelworkers can have only one result, a shutting down of the mines and the transportation lines which are maintained to supply the furnaces. This would mean that there would be an almost complete stoppage of work in a half dozen States, with all the attendant disorders.

The capitalists have at stake their vast investment, stocks held in many hands; the men will risk their futures, for now that there is but one employer there must be no blacklist if the men who have their little ones about them wish to prepare for the future. This would seem to place the immovable mass in the way of the irresistible force. That there are not enough workingmen has been shown in the past year in many ways. There has been a story of the same import from every corner of the Union: Crops to harvest, materials to be worked up and improvements to be made, and few men to do the work. It would seem then that the question would be from what source is to be drawn the non-union men to break the strike. Were it only a mill here and there it would be different, but where it means all the steel mills of capacity in the country the problem is more complex.

Leaving aside the merits of the strike there appears a question of ethics. Millions made by the mere action of consolidating companies, adding nothing to their equipment or no greater capacity to their furnaces and rolls, have roused the men who are responsible for the output of the mills to think that they, whose training has made such fortunes possible, should have greater rewards. Even the greatest of modern benefactions, the millions given to libraries by Andrew Carnegie, have served to arouse in the minds of his own workmen, who have benefited most by his liberality, the thought that perhaps the millions which are now returned to them and their children should have come to them direct in the shape of wage, for their individual use, and enjoyment.

In this view, then, there may be precipitated by this fight a contest which will have to do with the clearing of the air between the two factors of American industrial life, a battle which will lead to better understanding between capital and labor, one which will leave the contestants with more of respect for the positions of each.

A TRAVELING ANANIAS.

There is an Aesop fable about the man who warmed a viper at his heart, only to have it turn and sting him, which is recalled by the attempt of the branded Judge Abram S. Humphreys to discredit the sugar industry which has yielded him nearly all the money he ever made, and to add to its labor difficulties.

Before leaving here Humphreys sold the most if not all of his sugar stock and on arriving at New Orleans, the center of the competing Gulf State sugar industry, he undertook to cut down the value of the stock to the purchasers, and the value of all other sugar holdings here. His weapon was an interview full of falsehoods as inexcusable as were those for which he was recently branded by the San Francisco Chronicle, the text of which is being presented broadcast by Louisiana papers. Here are some of the sample lies about the treatment given the Porto Rican immigrants:

"These newcomers, nearly all arrived in an anaemic condition, due to the poor and insufficient nourishment they were accorded aboard the ships on the trip across the Pacific. I do not think they were treated at all well from the time they left their homes in Porto Rico. They have been imposed upon and woefully deceived since they arrived in Hawaii, both as to the wages they were promised and the hours they were to work. I understand, the Porto Ricans have not been paid the wages promised them, and they have been made to labor a longer time than originally held out to them before they left their homes."

"The planters promised to educate the children, but they are trying also to break their word in this regard, with the excuse that too much education is a curse to the Latin laborer. The planters hold that it is better to keep the Porto Ricans in their natural condition, and not to elevate them from their condition of semi-serfdom."

"Now that we are a part of the United States the alien contract labor law is enforced in the Hawaiian Islands as well as in the other portions of our country, so that we can no longer draw upon Chinese and Japanese for our labor. Consequently the planters have had to look elsewhere. They seemed to have settled upon Porto Rico as a country from which they might draw a timid and ignorant element easily imposed upon and subdued. A short time ago a vessel arrived in Honolulu containing 300 Porto Rican men, women and children, and out of the entire lot not fifty were capable of doing a half day's labor if put to work immediately, so weak and exhausted were they from lack of food."

"Just prior to the Spanish-American war Harper's, Leslie's and other illustrated periodicals of our country in picturing the reconcentrado camps around Cuba exposed to view dying mothers clasping to barren breasts famishing babes. I thought then these pictures were from the pen driven by fevered imagination, but I have seen substantially the same thing when the emigrant ships would land the Porto Rican laborers in Honolulu."

Abram S. Humphreys, who has not hesitated to speak falsely from the bench and in the columns of his own paper, naturally resorts to the same method when he has any criticism to make of men and interests that he knows to distrust and despise him. Hence the false statements quoted in the House of the Coriolis bill, with a most dramatic speech by its author, which blocked matters for the season, as the time was too limited to permit thorough argument of so radical a departure.

The bill which has most friends is the Senate bill, which differs from the House measure only in some minor details. According to this plan the cable will be laid by the Navy Department and will be turned over to the Post Office Department for operation. This means, of course, the construction of a ship for the purpose of laying the cable, and of such repair ships as would be needed. All of which would mean the spending of a large sum by the Navy. Another feature which often has been overlooked is that the

Scrofula

This root of many evils—

Glandular tumors, abscesses, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions, sore ears, inflamed eyelids, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, readiness to catch cold and inability to get rid of it easily, pain, nervousness and other ailments including the consumptive tendency.

Can be completely and permanently removed, no matter how young or old the sufferer.

Kneed's Sarsaparilla was given the daughter of Silas Vernon, Wauwaring, N. Y., who had broken out with scrofula sores all over her face and head. The first bottle helped her and when she had taken six the sores were all healed and her face was smooth. He writes that she has never shown any sign of the scrofula returning.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Ask your druggist for it today and accept no substitute.

of Representatives will not pass any bill without the clause providing that the cable must be of American manufacture. It was this clause which led to much of the trouble with the Scrimger company; for it was understood at the time that corporation made its hardest fight for the cable bill that it then had under contract cable for the laying in England.

Perhaps there could be nothing more opportune than the pilgrimage to the Far East this summer of so many Democratic Congressmen. They have been from time immemorial opposed to any subsidies or special grants. They must see the need for a cable. When they reach here they will find a Territory which is more than any other Territory the United States ever has accepted in the powers granted to it, and yet they will be cut off from communication with their friends. This privilege they had while in far-away Manila, but Honolulu is shut off. The object lesson will be well worth the while and there can be no doubt of the result.

The letter-carriers may not get rich off their pay but the American custom which leads every family they have served to give them a cash present on New Year's Day will, if carried out with Honolulu liberality, make the lot of the carriers a not unhappy one.

Regatta Day is approaching and already there are some signs of the accustomed festivity of the occasion. Plans which have been made indicate a more than usually attractive program, and the thousands who gather for the day's sport will have ample reason for their enjoyment.

Francis Murphy will be here soon on his way to San Francisco. It is quite likely that he may be induced to stop over and do more work for the blue ribbon cause. What he did before has proved of such lasting value here that there is a public wish to hear him again and to induce him to extend his labors to the other Islands.

LOCAL BREVIETES.

Rental houses are again becoming hard to find.

Governor A. S. Cleghorn has recovered from his recent illness.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Cooke on August 11.

Fred J. Clay, bookkeeper for the Olao Sugar Company, is in town.

Sam Mahuka has been appointed to succeed Z. Paakiki as deputy sheriff of South Kohala.

Chief Justice Frear and Attorney General Dole leave Honolulu on the same boat for the States, August 27.

C. Pollitz, formerly of Honolulu, has gone to Manila to study the question of Filipino laborers for the plantations.

Consul Wing Wei Pin is very much pleased with the methods of the fire claims court in the matter of Chinese claims.

Jared Smith, of the department of agriculture, is making a special study of the prevalent eye disease of the domestic fowl.

The rails were laid over the Rapid Transit Railway's steel bridge across Nuuanu stream last Saturday and connected with the main line.

The electrical workers presented their petition for an eight-hour day to their employers yesterday. They are to receive an answer August 26.

Work is progressing rapidly on the Beretania street bridge across Nuuanu stream. The bridge will be a handsome, safe structure when completed.

Yesterday the tide was higher at Waikiki beach than it has been before in years. The waves washed up over the bank at the Annex on to the lawn.

The work of demolition of the old frame shacks on Fort street opposite the fire station is going ahead rapidly. They will be replaced by the handsome building to be erected by N. S. Sachs.

The new postoffice at Haiku will shortly be opened, with Moses Aaloca as postmaster. Mail will be sent and forwarded from Laili at the present by special service, but later a regular route will be established.

Prince David, who severely sprained his ankle while accompanying the remains of Mrs. Samuel Parker to the boat, is able to be about again, having been compelled to forego his trip to Hawaii because of the injury.

Professor Koebel, government entomologist, returned Sunday from Kauai, where he went to study the cane borer. He reports that the pest is less numerous than on previous visits which he made to the plantations of the Garden Isle.

Prof. Curtis J. Lyons is of the opinion that the tidal wave of last Friday did not come from Japan, but thinks that it came from Java, or the South Pacific. It reached Kailua at the same time that it did Honolulu, and had it come from Japan it would have reached here first.

The automobiles of the Hawaiian Automobile Company have been created and put aboard the Albert for shipment to Seattle, to be forwarded from there to the factory. The company is considering the advisability of replacing the machines with other vehicles but according to the statement made by J. B. Atherton, the president, have come to no conclusion as yet.

The automobilia of the Hawaiian Automobile Company, which are being shipped to the manufacturers to be refitted with better motor batteries, may get away today.

BY AUTHORITY.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's Office.

Honolulu, Oahu, August 1, 1901.

MR. J. BATCHELOR has this day been appointed Inspector of Licenses for the Territory of Hawaii.

WM. H. WRIGHT,

6925 Treasurer.

Treasurer.

Treasurer's Office.

Honolulu, August 13, 1901.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Registered Treasury Warrants numbered from 1 to 2009 inclusive to present them for payment at the office of the Treasurer in Honolulu on or after August 23d, 1901, on which date interest will cease. WM. H. WRIGHT.

Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.

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OBSERVED THE DAY

United States and Circuit Courts Adjourned.

Both United States and Circuit courts adjourned yesterday morning because of Annexation Day. Judge Gear issued naturalization papers to two applicants, and then adjourned with the remark that the Federal Court would observe the anniversary of the day the Hawaiian republic became a part of the United States. Judge Gear adjourned court after assigning criminal cases for time.

CIRCUIT COURT

Judge Gear opened court in the old courtroom yesterday morning, the Supreme Court having taken possession of their own quarters. He set the following criminal cases for trial next Monday:

Anion Isachen; W. H. Thome, assault with weapon; Misumi, vagrancy; Matson, procuring; Manuel Souza, selling liquor without license; Ah Fong, assault and battery; Kawamoto, selling adulterated food; Ah Soon, obstructing justice; Antone Richard Jr., selling adulterated food.

ADJOURNS ANNEXATION DAY

The court then called in the grand jury and adjourned court because of Annexation Day, an anniversary which he thought should be observed by every citizen of Hawaii. In dismissing the grand and trial juries from further duties yesterday, the court said:

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—The court had occasion a few moments ago to refer to the fact that today is the anniversary of Flag Raising Day, the day known as Territorial Day, or Flag Raising Day. Two years ago on the anniversary of this day all government offices were closed. Today I have deemed it fitting and proper, under the circumstances, to keep up that custom, which was not kept up last year, the day falling on Sunday. I have not observed any order from the government offices to this effect, but this court, as it has remarked, deems it fitting and proper, this being the anniversary of the day on which we were admitted into the United States, that we should adjourn."

"On that day all Hawaiians born were changed from Hawaiians to Americans and given the full rights of American citizens, of claiming America as their land, and of having the right to be called Americans. While they have not lost their aloha for their old flag, it is hoped that they have acquired a love for the American flag, which means more to them than was thought. It meant that every one of us, from the lowest to the highest, whether Chinese, Japanese or of what nationality, were entitled to all the benefits derived from being citizens of the United States. It was a great and glorious thing for every one here."

"This court has had the pleasure of deciding in cases brought before it that was the right of every person here on the 12th day of August. The day should be celebrated, and there is no reason why it should not be celebrated every year, and the court wishes to keep in the minds and hearts of all that it is the flag of all of us, that it is our flag, to be revered and loved. As the court stated to the other jurors, if any of the grand jurors have leisure time today on their hands it would be fitting for them to read the Constitution of the United States and find out the privileges that we are entitled to under it, and that no man's liberty can be taken without due process of law, and that every defendant is entitled to a jury trial, and that we are all entitled to all of the benefits which any American receives under the constitution. So gentlemen of the grand jury, I deem it proper to excuse you for the day and until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, your usual hour of convening, and the court takes great pleasure in doing so. I trust it will cause all of you to think more of the American flag and of American institutions."

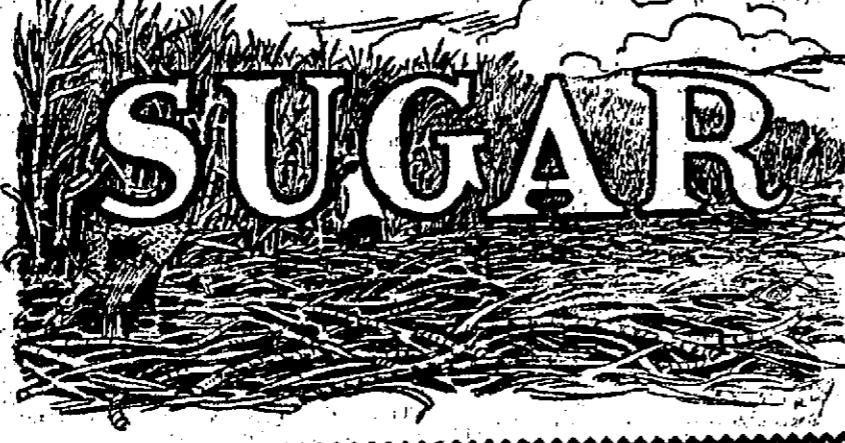
"Gentlemen of the jury—Three years ago today the American flag was raised over these Islands, and what was known as a Territorial or flag raising day was inaugurated. The following year the day was observed by the government, all government offices being closed. Last year the day fell on Sunday and no notice was taken of it. The court believes it was a good idea. Some one has marked on my calendar 'Flag Raising Day.' The court feels that it is a day that should be generally observed."

"People are all too prone to forget that the American flag waves here, and that when it went up we were entitled to all the liberties and the benefits accorded American citizens. It made those who were Hawaiians Americans, and conferred upon them the birthright of American citizens. This court deems it proper and fitting that this court should adjourn today, it being the anniversary of the flag raising. All minor matters having been disposed of that will be done."

"In one way the court is sorry that it will not be able to proceed with the Love case and the Sister Alberta case, both of which cases are in progress and witnesses present, but as the court remarks, it deems it proper and fitting to adjourn today."

"Three years ago for the first time, and for all time to come let us hope, America's national emblem arose over these Islands. If any of the jurors have a few hours, to spare today the court would suggest that no better way to spend them could be found than by studying the constitution of the United States, which is something we should all know, and which at that time, if not before, abrogated and annulled all laws inconsistent with the constitution of the United States."

"The court takes great pleasure in being able to adjourn this court at this time because of its being the anniversary of Flag Raising Day. The court had the pleasure of being present at that time, and saw many tears as well as much repenting. The court does not know why there should not be the same rejoicing today. Perhaps the American flag coming here has injured matters as far as our being able to keep laborers under contract, and has not had the effect that some supposed it would have, but despite this I do not believe there is anything but what is glad we are a part of the United States, and that those who were not before Americans, became such by the act of annexation."



WHITE LABOR FOR SUGAR GROWING.

The subjoined article taken from the New York Journal of Commerce of July 16 indicates the influences that are at work to secure the annexation of Cuba. The large amount of American capital invested in Cuba is doubtless lending its influence to reach the consummation of annexation, and we can see from the article that we reprint how carefully all of the data has been collated, the percentages worked out, and the advantages of annexation thus made, the schemers think, obvious to the Cubans.

As these parties forget, however, that as far as sugar is concerned, they kill the goose that lays the golden egg when they annex Cuba and bring Cuban sugars into the United States free of duty, Cuba can readily produce far more sugar than the United States has ever yet consumed. Cuba is practically an undeveloped country, and yet has already produced over a million tons of sugar for export.

When the cane sugar industry of the Southern States, and the beet sugar industries of the north and west shall have been destroyed by the competition of Cuba, Cuba would have a monopoly of the market, but the level of values of sugar would be reduced to the common level of the world, and the profits of many millions hereinbelow referred to, would never materialize. It is certainly far better for the sugar industry of the United States that Cuba remain a separate nation, under the protection of the United States if you please, but not a component part of the Union:

The Journal of Commerce says:

"The following statement from a responsible source that has been making a study of the sugar situation from the standpoint of production has been given this journal for publication. It is of particular interest at the moment in view of the discussion of the relations of Cuba to the United States:

"Some striking figures on the relative position of sugar production in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands, recently made public by the Bureau of Statistics, are worthy of the serious consideration of the people who are demanding that Cuba cut herself loose from the United States and set up as an independent government. These official figures show that the Hawaiian Islands, which have had the privilege of sending their sugar to the United States free of duty since 1876, have increased their sugar production twenty-fold in that time, while Cuba and Porto Rico have in that same period made a trifling increase even in their best years of production. The cane sugar production of the whole world has increased but 30.57 per cent in the past quarter of a century, yet Hawaii, which has had the exclusive privilege of a free entry into the United States, has increased her production 2,000 per cent and has received for her sugar products \$250,000,000 during that time."

"The reason of this great prosperity in the Hawaiian sugar production is perfectly apparent. The sugar of those Islands has come into the United States free of any duty, and has been sold in competition with sugar that paid a duty of from 1 cent to 2½ cents per pound. The result was that the profit of the Hawaiian producers exceeded that of the other cane sugar producers by practically the amount of the duty which the Cubans and Porto Ricans had to pay, and which the Hawaiians did not have to pay. The cane sugar producers have had a hard struggle in the past twenty-five years, due largely to the encouragement which beet sugar production has received in Europe, and the sugar growers of the West Indies have grown poor under that competition, while those of the Hawaiian Islands have grown rich by selling their products free of duty in the best market in the world, the United States, in competition with other sugars which were compelled to pay the duty."

"It is doubtless the knowledge of this fact that has led the astute Porto Ricans to promptly take advantage of the Porto Rican act and demand the immediate abolition of all duties between that island and the United States. And they are wise in so doing.

By obtaining free entrance for their sugar into the United States and selling at the same price as the Cuban and other sugars which pay a duty, the profit of the Porto Rican producers will be enormously increased. The rate of duty on raw sugar ranges from about 1 per cent per pound upward, and this sum added to the small margin which the duty-paid sugar given to the Porto Ricans a very hand-some one, and will, in a few years, make that island rich and its sugar producers millionaires, as has been the case in the Hawaiian Islands.

"The people of Cuba are throwing away a golden opportunity in refusing to adopt the same relationship toward the United States that Porto Rico and Hawaii now enjoy. They are sacrificing prosperity and wealth and stable government for the experiment of an island republic, of which they have an example in the sister island of Hayti. They are grasping at the shadow of Cuba prospering and losing the substance of Cuba prospering. The United States is the greatest sugar market in the world. Its annual consumption of sugar is 4,000,000 pounds, or twice as much as Cuba's average product in her most successful years. With free admission for her sugar into such a market her planters would grow rich, while similar advantages for all kinds of tropical products of all kinds in markets of the greatest and richest nation in the world would assure success to every class of producer and general prosperity such as the Island has never known. The Hawaiian Islands lie 2,000 miles from the Pacific coast, and 4,000 miles from the great consuming centers of the United States, yet they have prospered beyond measure through free admission of their products into our markets. The Porto Ricans see this and see that they have even greater advantages because of their proximity to our great business centers, and they were quick to demand free access to those markets. Will the Cubans throw away this opportunity? Will they reject sub-subsidy for a shadow?"

NEW DUST DESTROYER

Crude Petroleum May Be Used In- stead of Water.

C RUDE petroleum is to be used in place of water upon the streets of Honolulu as a dust-destroyer if the experiments ordered by the Executive Council yesterday morning prove successful. According to the claims of its advocates oil is not only much better adapted for this purpose, but is also less expensive than common water. The tests soon to be made under the direction of Superintendent Boyd, of the Department of Public Works, will prove the truth or falsity of these claims.

This new great Anglo-Saxon federation in the Southern Hemisphere is apparently destined to work out a splendid future, and its statesmen may well ponder seriously the race question and the expediency, or inexpediency of maintaining their already considerable sugar industry on a foundation of colored labor. We in Louisiana are confronted with the same problem, but our labor is entirely free. There is no indenture, no apprenticeship, no ten years' term of servitude under which latter conditions the coolie and Kanaka labor system is thus far based.

We have no doubt that the Australian Federal Parliament will decide upon the matter in the end, but at present the profits of many millions hereinbelow referred to, would never materialize. It is certainly far better for the sugar industry of the United States that Cuba remain a separate nation, under the protection of the United States if you please, but not a component part of the Union:

SUGAR TRUST EXPANSION.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The New York Sun says: The stockholders of the American Sugar Refining Company will receive in a day or two a communication from the board of directors in which it is proposed that the stockholders authorize the issue of \$10,000,000 of new stock of the company. The communication will be sent to each of the 11,000 stockholders as soon as it comes from the printers. The text of the document is as follows:

To the Stockholders of the American Sugar Refining Company:

It is proposed to issue \$15,000,000 of new stock of the company, one-half common and one-half preferred, payable in cash at par, and to give the right to subscribe to the preferred stock to the holders of preferred, and to the common stock to the holders of common, in the proportion of their holdings, one share new for five shares old. The board of directors have passed a resolution that such increase is advisable and have directed that, to take such action about it, a meeting of the stockholders, common and preferred, be called for September 18th next, at 12 m., at the office of the company in Jersey City. To authorize the issue of the new stock requires that two-thirds in interest of each class of stockholders shall vote in favor of it.

It is the opinion of the board that this increase is in the interest of both classes of stockholders and that the right to subscribe should be given as hereinbefore stated. The company, at its organization, authorized an issue of \$10,000,000 mortgage bonds. It is proposed that these bonds and the mortgages should be canceled.

The company has expended in the acquisition of property for its permanent improvements, etc., the sum of over \$15,000,000. This has benefited both classes of stockholders, the preferred stock in the added security which it has given, and the common stock in the added value of the property of the company and in increased facilities for the transaction of its business. The \$15,000,000 which the proposed increase will bring to the treasury of the company will be used for its business purposes. As capital it will benefit preferred stockholders in promoting the preferential value of their stock. That the common stockholders are interested that the increase shall be made seems, to the directors, to be manifest.

Increase of the business requires an increase of capital. The strength of the business consists in its freedom from mortgage debt and its entire pecuniary independence. The entire amount realized from the new stock will come into the treasury of the company and will be available for its business uses.

Herewith the directors enclose proxies, which, so far as given, will be voted for the proposed increase. While the directors desire that the stockholders should act according to their own judgment, they feel justified in saying that, in their opinion, stockholders are interested that this action will be taken. Respectfully,

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The meeting of the board of directors, at which the issue of the above communication was approved, was held last Wednesday. The document is now in the hands of the printer, and as soon as sufficient copies can be turned out they will be sent to the stockholders. The directors of the company who approved the proposition are: Henry O. Havemeyer, Charles E. Seitz, Arthur Dwyer, Washington B. Thomas, John E. Parsons, John Mayer and Lowell M. Palmer. The present capital stock of the American Sugar Refining Company is \$75,000,000, half common and half preferred. When President Havemeyer was asked about the circumstances of the Porto Rican producers he will be enormously increased. The rate of duty on raw sugar ranges from about 1 per cent per pound upward, and this sum added to the small margin which the duty-paid sugar given to the Porto Ricans a very hand-some one, and will, in a few years, make that island rich and its sugar producers millionaires, as has been the case in the Hawaiian Islands.

"The people of Cuba are throwing away a golden opportunity in refusing to adopt the same relationship toward the United States that Porto Rico and Hawaii now enjoy. They are sacrificing prosperity and wealth and stable government for the experiment of an island republic, of which they have an example in the sister island of Hayti. They are grasping at the shadow of Cuba prospering and losing the substance of Cuba prospering. The United States is the greatest sugar market in the world. Its annual consumption of sugar is 4,000,000 pounds, or twice as much as Cuba's average product in her most successful years. With free admission for her sugar into such a market her planters would grow rich, while similar advantages for all kinds of tropical products of all kinds in markets of the greatest and richest nation in the world would assure success to every class of producer and general prosperity such as the Island has never known. The Hawaiian Islands lie 2,000 miles from the Pacific coast, and 4,000 miles from the great consuming centers of the United States, yet they have prospered beyond measure through free admission of their products into our markets. The Porto Ricans see this and see that they have even greater advantages because of their proximity to our great business centers, and they were quick to demand free access to those markets. Will the Cubans throw away this opportunity? Will they reject sub-subsidy for a shadow?"

"It is doubtless the knowledge of this fact that has led the astute Porto Ricans to promptly take advantage of the Porto Rican act and demand the immediate abolition of all duties between that island and the United States. And they are wise in so doing.

By obtaining free entrance for their sugar into the United States and selling at the same price as the Cuban and other sugars which pay a duty, the profit of the Porto Rican producers will be enormously increased. The rate of duty on raw sugar ranges from about 1 per cent per pound upward, and this sum added to the small margin which the duty-paid sugar given to the Porto Ricans a very hand-some one, and will, in a few years, make that island rich and its sugar producers millionaires, as has been the case in the Hawaiian Islands.

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HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, August 12, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK.

Capital.

Val.

Bid.

NOW THE OYSTER

Bivalves Possible at Pearl Harbor.

THE proposed plan of oyster planting at Pearl Harbor is receiving a great deal of attention from those who have homes at the peninsula. Mr. Henry Waterhouse and Acting Governor Cooper being especially interested.

When the subject was brought up several months ago a resolution was drawn up and circulated about the city, being in the following terms:

"We, the undersigned, being desirous of preventing the wanton destruction of the food fisheries living in the waters of the food fishes living in the waters that much can be done to increase the number of fishes fit for food both by the intelligent propagation of the species now living in these waters and by a judicious importation of other species from the waters of the Mainland, do hereby agree to form ourselves into an association under such constitution and by-laws as may hereafter be adopted by the subscribers hereto."

Over eighty of the leading business men of the Territory signed the paper, the list being headed by Acting Governor Cooper, and the subscribers later formed themselves into a society for the purposes named. While no definite action has heretofore been taken in the matter, the interest has not decreased, and activity is now contemplated by the subscribers.

Some time ago Mr. Cooper sought the advice of Mr. Allan Herbert, the expert authority on fisheries, who was for a great many years honorably connected with the local agricultural department. Mr. Herbert has just returned from the Coast, where he has been making observations of the San Francisco and other oyster grounds, and is very anxious to see the matter of oyster-planting taken up. With this in view he has complied with Mr. Cooper's request for information, and below is given a part of his report to the society mentioned above:

"In regard to oyster culture in these Islands, I should say that there are few places more favorable to it. The conditions at Pearl Harbor are particularly suited to oyster growth, and the millions of old shells there show that at one time it was a prosperous natural bed for oysters. The theory that the oysters were destroyed by some convulsion of nature is a mistake. It being more probable that overcrowding killed the oysters, the surviving oysters being left above the water by receding tides, as they cling to the tops of other shells, and thus the species was exterminated."

MILITARY BAND MAY BE ADDED

A military band for the artillery posts in the prospective. Major Edward Davis, it is said, wants a band for the station here, and reports from the headquarters of the department at San Francisco are that one will be sent out as soon as possible. Should this be done there will be greater ceremony attached to the guard mount and it is understood that the next step will be the designation of Camp McKinley as a saluting post.

The two batteries now at Camp McKinley have been raised to their full strength, 108 men. The Kilpatrick is expected to bring two second lieutenants for service with the batteries which for many months past have been without a full detail of commissioned officers.

There is also a possibility that the force of men stationed here will be increased. There was always a fair force here until the sending of the majority of the men to Manila, and the prospect is that with the reduction of the troops there an addition will be made to the force stationed here.

A MINISTER'S GOOD WORK

"I had a severe attack of bilious colic, got a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, took two doses and was entirely cured," says Rev. A. A. Power, of Emporia, Kan. "My neighbor across the street was sick over a week, had two or three bottles of medicine from the doctor. He used them for three or four days without relief, then called in another doctor who treated him for some days and gave him no relief, so discharged him. I went over to see him the next morning. He said his bowels were in a terrible fix, that they had been running off so long that it was almost a bloody flux. I asked him if he had tried Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy, and he said, 'No.' I went home and brought him my bottle and gave him one dose; told him to take another dose in fifteen or twenty minutes, if he did not find relief, but he took no more and was entirely cured. I think it the best medicine I have ever tried." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

North Atlantic Squadron

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—The vessels of the North Atlantic squadron will leave Newport next Monday for a month's cruise. Rear Admiral Higginson proposes during that time to continue the land drills at Nantucket. The squadron is expected to return to Newport early in September to participate in the maneuvers.

Oyster planting is placing of small, or seed oysters, upon bottoms which are favorable to their growth. There are many bottoms where there are no natural oysters, simply because there is nothing for them to fasten upon, or because the spat has not been carried there. Planting also adds very greatly to their value, as they grow more rapidly, and are of better quality.

The whole secret of oyster culture is to furnish proper bodies for the attachment of the young. Many methods of doing this have been devised and employed. The following method is still employed in Sweden. Upon the blackish mud are constructed here and there rockeries of rough stones, thrown into heaps sufficiently elevated to be protected from deposits of mud or slime. Upon these rocks oysters are deposited. Each rockery is surrounded by a circle of stakes. The stakes are united by a cord passing from one to another, to which are suspended

Out of the Tombs.

NEW YORK, August 2.—David J. Short and Morris Meyers, jointly indicted with Albert T. Patrick, in connection with the alleged forgery of a will of William March Rice, were released from the Tombs today on deposit of \$15,000 each. They had been in the Tombs since March 29th.

Robert B. Grayson, the young clubman and mining operator of San Francisco, is dead.

OUTLOOK FOR CABLE

Congress Is Expected to Pass Bill Soon.

There are excellent prospects that, during the coming session of Congress, action will be taken that will lead to the construction by the Government of a cable from the Mainland to Hawaii, and probably on to Manila, by way of Guam. This is the conclusion reached by everyone who has returned from the Capital recently. While there was some chance for the construction of the cable by the Scrymser Company, three years ago, that time seems to have passed, and now there looks to be only two bills before Congress, the Hale bill and the Corliss bill, both of which provide for the building of the cable by the Government.

The tie-up on cable matters heretofore

has been in the House, where the advocates of the private ownership always had the majority of the votes in the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and the passage of the Scrymser bill was prevented only by the war and the consequent feeling that the Government should take up the matter.

Recent private information received in Scrymser Company, three years ago, now comes from the private cable companies, with the idea that if the matter is defeated at this time the Government ownership people will abandon the fight in short while and leave the field open for them. This opinion has been expressed by naval officers who have all along favored the laying of the cable by the Government through their department.

General A. S. Hartwell, who has been

interested in cable matters for the past decade, when asked as to the matter yesterday, said: "There is a strong sentiment in favor of the Government building a cable and I hope to see it successful. I first became interested in the cable ten years ago, when this Government had agreed to pay one-third of the estimated cost of the construction of a cable, \$500,000, if the United States would put up the rest. The estimate was too small, and I then got together the people who were interested in a cable and we decided to go ahead. All the prominent business men were in the matter, and, having received from London estimates as to the cost of the cable, decided to go to the United States to see if there could be secured a subsidy for a cable.

I found that there was then much interest in the project. This was in 1881. The House, after a long consideration in committee, decided that my plan for a subsidy of \$200,000 for fifteen years should be passed. There was a hard fight in the Senate, and I shall always believe that the failure of the project was due to personal jealousies rather than to the value of the plan. I had put in hard work on this matter and the failure of it I felt very much. The local government had voted a subsidy and we all were hopeful that we should have communication with the Coast before many years.

Six years after, I again became interested in the cable and then, as the counsel for the Scrymser Company, worked here for a concession for it, and secured what was desired. This was an exclusive right to land a cable here. This concession was in existence when the committee was set here to consider the system of laws, and their recommendation that the franchise be closed out was followed. Since that time I have had no connection at all with the cable company.

In the case of individuals the reasons set out by the attorneys for Mr. Robertson are given in the following specification made a part of the record submitted to the court:

1. The provisions allowing only one deduction of one thousand dollars from the aggregate annual income from all members of one family composed of one or both parents and one or more minor children, husband and wife, and in the case of a guardian of two or more minors in one family is inconsistent with the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the Constitution of the United States.

2. The provision exempting incomes under one thousand dollars is inconsistent with the fourteenth and fifteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

3. The provisions of the act in so far as resulting in taxation of the salaries of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the Circuit Courts of the Territory of Hawaii are inconsistent with section 21 of the Organic Act and other laws of the United States.

4. The provisions of the act in so far as resulting in the taxation of bonds of the United States Government are inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

5. The provisions of the act relating to cases of refusal or neglect to make returns whereby the assessor may lawfully summon any officer of a corporation or any person having possession of the books of the company to produce the same and to give testimony under oath respecting

the same.

Senator Perkins of California has been an advocate of a cable as of all other things which are needed in Hawaii. I know him, but not well. At a dinner given by me in Washington, Hawaiian dinner, he was very eloquent in his declaration that he would do everything in his power for the Territory, and telling how he came here years ago as a sailor.

I have not had any conversation with Senator Perkins on cable matters, and certainly have not had any connection with him since I was counsel for the Scrymser people in 1881. While in Washington last I did not appear before any committee in that connection at all.

Why not look young? There's genuine pleasure in holding back Father Time fifteen or twenty years. You can do it easily with Ayer's Hair Vigor, for it gives all that dark and rich look to the hair which belongs to young life.

Sailing vessels are not yet out of the competition to carry sugar around the Horn to New York. The steamer service established between New York, San Francisco and Honolulu has given satisfaction, but has not made as quick trips as the sugar factors thought would be made. The present year contracts are about expired, 50,000 tons having gone around the Horn, most of which was carried by steamers. Next year it is proposed to let the sailing vessels again have a chance, and big fleet will be put out for the purpose. The saving by sail will be \$2 a ton.

Favorable to Our Commerce.

RIO DE JANEIRO, August 2.—Owing to the efforts of the United States Minister here, Charles Page Bryan, proposed tariff changes, prejudicial to American commerce and favored by British, Italian and Argentine interests, have been defeated in the Brazilian Congress.

Samuel Parker, on his return to Honolulu, will spend a few weeks with Allan Herbert, at Kalib.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

any income liable to tax and to add two hundred per cent to the amount of the tax in case of fraudulent returns is inconsistent with the fourth, fifth or sixth amendments of the Constitution of the United States.

6. Said act arbitrarily, unreasonably and unlawfully exempts persons and property from taxation.

7. Said act is unconstitutional as resulting in duplicate taxation for the reason that the income, gains and profits derived from all real and personal property situated in said Territory is taxed pursuant to section 17 and 20 of act 51 of the Sessions law of 1880, heretofore passed and now standing unrepealed.

8. That the whole act is unconstitutional, invalid, inoperative and void by reason of the invalidity of the many provisions thereof inasmuch as it would result in a subversion of the Legislative intent to enforce only the remaining provisions of said act.

9. That said Act is otherwise unconstitutional, null and void.

10. That said Income Tax law is based on no rule of uniformity, nor is it based on a rule of apportionment, such as the Constitution requires of taxes imposed by Congress upon the States of the United States, and is, therefore, inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States as well as with the Organic Act giving the Constitution the same force and effect as elsewhere in the United States.

11. That said Income Tax law authorizes taxation which is not uniform and is not proportionate taxation within the Territory of Hawaii, and, therefore, is inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States.

INCOME CASES ARE APPEALED

New Tax Law is Up to Supreme Court.

FORMAL application was made to the Supreme Court yesterday for a decision on the legality of the income tax law passed by the Legislature. The appeal to the court is made from the payment under protest to Collector Pratt, yesterday, of the tax assessed against George H. Robertson, as an individual and against the Waimea Sugar Mill Company as a corporation. The tax was paid yesterday morning by the first-named plaintiff to the Supreme Court yesterday for a decision on the legality of the income tax law passed by the Legislature. The appeal to the court is made from the payment under protest to Collector Pratt, yesterday, of the tax assessed against George H. Robertson, as an individual and against the Waimea Sugar Mill Company as a corporation. The tax was paid yesterday morning by the first-named plaintiff to the Supreme Court yesterday for a decision on the legality of the income tax law passed by the Legislature. 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DRY DAYS ON MAUI

The Drouth Doing Considerable Harm.

[Special Correspondence.]

MAUI, August 10.—The drought seems to be getting worse instead of better. The atmosphere is getting hotter and drier. The thermometer is constantly in the 80's. For the last three or four days the trade-winds have ceased blowing, thus making the heat of the summer sun more intolerable. Kamaianas state that never within the history of the East Maui ditches has the region in the vicinity of their headwaters been so dry. The plantations dependent upon the Hamakua and the two Spreckels ditches are suffering keenly. One of the Spreckelsville ditches is dry; in the other and the Hamakua ditch, the waterway that supplies the Paila and Hamakauapoko plantations, there are but a few inches of water. The water in the Iao valley is also very low, but the Waiehu ditch has a better supply.

GENERAL NOTES.

It is rumored that Hamoa plantation in Hana district is soon to close up. If this is true, the prevailing high prices for labor and the long-continued drought are the probable causes of discontinuance.

In Wailuku, on the 9th, a team of horses attached to a delivery wagon ran away and threw the Japanese driver out, cutting him badly.

In spite of a rather small attendance of auditors the discussion by the Makawao Debating Society, held in the parlors of the Paia Foreign Church last evening, went off fairly well. The subject debated was, "Resolved, That four years spent in travel is more beneficial to a young man than the same length of time devoted to a college course."

Messrs. W. E. Beckwith and F. E. Atwater led in favor of "travel" and won over Messrs. W. O. Åkens and J. Jones, who contended in favor of a college education. The subject for next meeting is, "Resolved, That the annexation of Hawaii to California will be conducive to the best interests of the former."

By the Helene of the 8th Mr and Mrs. James Fleming of Grove Ranch returned from a trip to Oregon. By the same steamer Mrs. John Waterhouse of Honolulu arrived on Maui and is a guest of the H. P. Baldwin of Haiku.

By the Sierra, Miss Addie Dowdle, the sister of S. R. Dowdle of the Kaupakalua School, arrived in Honolulu. She will reside in Makawao.

The Italians on Spreckelsville are first-class laborers. They, however, did not come direct from Italy, but were recruited in St. Louis and speak English like native Americans.

During the 6th, Maui people learned of the E. O. Hall & Son fire by wireless telegraph. All hall Marconi!

Kahului harbor shows a clean expanse of harbor water, there being only one vessel at anchor there, the Otelia Peterson, a four-masted schooner that arrived from Hilo last week, bringing 100 tons of railroad iron for the Kahului Railroad Company. She is loading sugar.

By the steamer Helene, which sails tomorrow, Messrs. H. A. Baldwin and F. W. Hardy depart for a short visit to Honolulu. Miss Maggie Walker, who has been visiting in Kula, returns home, and Miss Mary Green, who has been a guest at Grove Ranch, also departs.

Last week Hon. C. H. Dickey made his jubilee or fiftieth trip to the crater of Haleakala. Next!

During the 8th, Mrs. J. P. Cooke and children went to Olinda House for a long stay.

TALKING OVER THE LABOR ISSUE

Sugar Plantation Managers on the Big Island Have a Meeting.

The managers of the sugar plantations on this Island will hold a meeting at Freeman's Hall today to confer with Mr. Lake regarding bringing in a large number of Porto Rican laborers. Mr. Lake has lived in Porto Rico for a number of years and is thoroughly familiar with the Island and the people. He will make a proposition to the managers which he believes will have favorable consideration. Regarding the Porto Ricans Colonel Lake says:

In my opinion a little better care should have been used in the selection of the people who were sent here, though in many instances some got aboard without our knowing it. As a race they have been pretty well starved in their own land for generations, but my experience has been that once the men are fed up they become good workmen. On the public works in Ponce we had thousands of them employed and as a rule they gave satisfaction.

There is one thing, however, that the employers of Porto Ricans should bear in mind. The customs of the people there were, until the United States assumed control, the opposite to the customs in any well regulated community of white. Their moral standard was far below ebb and if the employers here will remember that discipline was not in their curriculum at home and that they must be brought up to a realization of it by degrees, the result will be more satisfactory. In other words, until the Porto Rican gets accustomed to his surroundings he must be treated like a child. The starving out process has had the effect of making some of them covetous and

HILO'S SAGE OF THE COFFEE SHOP ON CURRENT AFFAIRS

"There's a good many people yapping about the income tax without knowing whether the thing is going through or not," said the Early Riser.

"I suppose you are digging at me," said the Kicker. "I object to it on general principles. Why should we have to tell the government that our income is so much and our expenses overrun our income? It seems to me like giving out a lot of information that is of a strictly private nature. You can't tell who is going to get hold of it and it appears to me as though a fellow was injuring his credit. Up here in the assessor's office I noticed that when a man turned in his report and someone was standing right behind him, the assessor covered it up so the other fellow couldn't see it. But in other offices, they may not be so particular, and the result will be that this private wireless information will be like the dust in Honolulu—all over town."

"The trouble is that men who have been posing as income will be shown up as being on the other side," said the Cheerful Liar. "The fellow whose return shows that he must pay a dollar and a quarter income tax after all exemptions is the one who can wear his hat on the side of his head and smoke cigars."

"And have people running after him wanting to borrow money at easy rates," said the Early Riser. "Mebbe that's the reason why so many of us kick against making the return. Another reason is because it seems to be decidedly un-American. In my opinion it is like trying to grab the press—it's a bluff that the Supreme Court won't stand for. You will find, I think, that when the three wise men get their heads together that they will say nit to the proposition. We all know that a higher rate of taxes is necessary to run the government, and it was within the power of the Legislature to fix it in a way that there would have been less kicking than with an odious foot." People who live in the back country, the homesteaders, are crying for roads, new ones in some instances, and in some instances improvements to old ones. Wa of Hilo see where streets need improving and know that it cannot be done without money. I do not believe, then, that many of us would have kicked if the tax on property had been raised to two per cent. There would have been no question as to the constitutionality of the act, and things would have gone along swimmingly. As it is, we seem to be up against it, for the reason that the income tax law will probably be kicked out and the tax levy remains as it was before. The condition I speak of regarding roads, does not exist on this island alone. There's Honolulu, where provisions have been made for some big improvements, which, owing to lack of money, and no provisions for getting it, the work must stop. Every island in the group is in the same condition; a condition that could have been avoided by the passage of a loan bill and the change in the tax levy. I wouldn't be surprised to hear that a special session of the Legislature would be called for the purpose of handling these two matters."

"And for the purpose of providing money for the Legislature, and, possibly, employment for Colonel Masuma," said the Kicker. "Excuse me! We have had about all we want of this Legislature without adding another session. If you have watched things you've noticed that the sessions lasted about as long as the appropriations for expenses held out; there was no attempt made to reverse the order and have the appropriations

hold out as long as the session continued. It will be the same if another session is called, and it will probably end with the same result as the last two sessions. The majority of men in the Legislature went there with a kick against the Dole officials, and that was all they had in their bonnets; they wanted to make it unpleasant for them, no matter what the cost to the public. That is one reason why I kick; their interests were selfish, they were vindictive, and the idea of 'public good' in their mind consisted in kicking against a stone wall. It may be that some day they will realize their mistake, as the voters who have sent them there have realized it."

"It was a case of 'I will' with every one of them," said the Early Riser, "and when they went there with that sort of button in their coat it meant that they would bounce the government, whether President McKinley would have it so or not. What was the result? Ask Representative Beckley, who went to Trisco to interview the President. Why, he didn't stay over there long enough to wait for a regular steamer; he came back deadhead on a transport, and President McKinley sent him. They say that his tail was gracefully curved between his legs as he left the Scott mansion, where the President was sojourning. Take the other proposition, Statehood, which I consider the quintessence of foolishness. Delegate Wilcox left the Islands for Washington with the idea firmly rooted that he could have the Territory made a State, and this, too, after the disgraceful session. He, too, came back with the statement that the president wouldn't stand for it, and that he could get no encouragement from Congress. It was another case of 'I will' until a more powerful body came along and completed the sentence with 'not.' If the Legislature had been of a better make-up we might have had a show, but the election spoilt it; Washington was kept well advised of the affairs of Hawaii by men of influence, and the result is what every sane man might have expected."

"And it will take another Noah and another flood to convince some of the Home Rule members that they are candidates for the queer ward in the Territorial bug house," said the Cheerful Liar. "Some of them actually believe that they were inspired by Divine power to do as they did. To my mind it was a case of white chicken, roast pig and turtle leaves. If they were living down South everyone of them would be wearing a rabbit's foot to keep off the hoodoo that is bound to follow them the rest of their lives."

"And Mr. Dole remains Governor?" asked the Kicker. "Has anyone heard from him lately?"

"I believe he is somewhere on Maui Kea," said the Early Riser. "The last I heard was that with several others he was coming from Low's place over the trail. The cool atmosphere of the mountain has helped him very much, and he will soon be ready for official duties. He has been hunting wild hogs and wild cattle in a neighborhood away from the telephone and wireless telegraph, so that his mind has been free from office cares. It was the best medicine he could have, and he is improving under the treatment." Acting Governor Cooper, in the meantime, is plodding along, taking a full night's rest and not bothering himself very much over the attacks made upon him by some of the newspapers. And after all, he is filling the office about as well as any unprepared man could ask for. You will find that Mr. Cooper is all right wherever you put him!"—Hilo Herald.

chicken is mighty tempting.

I have talked with a number of Porto Ricans and they express themselves as being satisfied with their new homes, the only complaint being against the living expenses. Some of the store managers inform me that they will import a cheaper grade of commodities for their use and if this is done I am quite sure there will be no further complaint. The meeting on Thursday will be for the purpose of discussing labor and deciding upon what class will next be tried. Some of the managers are inclined toward the proposition to bring in negroes but I believe a majority will oppose it. I am in the employ of the Planters' Association and will go wherever they decide to send me. At the meeting three delegates will be chosen to represent the Island association at the general meeting to be held in Honolulu on the 10th inst."

Colonel Lake is a resident of Ohio and has been in several wars. He served three years during the American Civil War, was in South Africa fighting and also served in the Cuban-Spanish war. Returning to Ohio when war was declared against Spain, he recruited a regiment of volunteers and was appointed colonel. After being mustered out he located at Ponce and for nearly three years was engaged in the public works department—Hilo Herald.

UNDERWRITERS AT WAILUKU.

Looking into the Means of Fire Protection There.

Mr. A. R. Gurrey, secretary of the Board of Underwriters of the Hawaiian Islands, has been engaged for the past week in making the first official survey of Wailuku on behalf of the Board of Underwriters. Heretofore in fixing the rates of fire insurance on Maui, each company has been guided solely by such conditions as presented themselves in each individual case, and as a result no fixed rates on the same classes of property have been the rule, but arbitrary rates have been fixed.

The principal object of Mr. Gurrey's visit to the Island was to survey the sugar mills for the purpose of discovering if anything could be done in the matter of lowering mill insurance, and although he has so far examined only the Hana, Kipahulu, Wailuku and Piokeen Mills, he has been able to make suggestions in the matter of making these properties less risky which will materially reduce the rate of insurance. The removal of a dangerous electric wire, the bringing in of a water pipe as well as many other minor changes in any given piece of property to be insured, will have much weight in determining the rate of insurance to be charged, and the examination of such property by Secretary Gurrey frequently results in suggestions for lessening the hazard and thus reducing the rates.

For this reason Mr. Gurrey has been requested by many of the owners of large sum is not needed, but a small insured property on Maui to visit such amount is imperatively required as soon as possible to collect it—Maui News.

Of course, it makes no particular difference to the insurance companies whether the property insured is slightly or highly hazardous, for the reason that they establish the rate of insurance according to the risk involved. The property owners are the ones to be benefited by lessening the hazard of an insurable piece of property.

As to Wailuku, Mr. Gurrey states that if hydrants were placed in the water mains and a hose cart and 500 feet of hose were provided, the rate of insurance on Wailuku property would be materially lowered, and he expressed surprise that the citizens of Wailuku who insure have not taken steps to prod the Government into making such provisions.

Mr. Gurrey was called to Honolulu on account of the recent fire, but will as soon as possible return to Maui and resume the inspection of insurable property. The result of his work will doubtless prove beneficial to those having property to insure.

I remain very truly yours,

OBSERVER

Looking Ahead.

The Honolulu papers are discussing the question of whether or not the recent Legislature was a failure. That it was an abject and deplorable failure is too patent for discussion, but as a matter of fact, no one clique or party, not even the Home Rulers, are wholly to blame for this. Public feeling was in a ferment when they were elected and the bitterness of personal feeling was rampant. Much of this has passed off in froth, and the people generally have come to their sober senses. Consequently the next Legislature is to be hoped for rather than to be feared, and it is a safe prediction that any party or clique who again endeavors to gain by agitating factional feeling will find the mass of the people arrayed solidly against it. We have done politics in this Legislature, but we will do business in the next one—Maui News.

To Call at Honolulu.

A report has been received from Batavia that arrangements are on foot for a line of steamships between Java and the west coast of the United States, where San Francisco will be the port of entry. The line will be under the control of the Royal Packet Company of Batavia, whose representatives have been negotiating with the Batavian Government for some time to this end. Chinese and Japanese harbors will be made ports of call, as well as Honolulu.

IT SAVED HIS BABY.

"My baby was terribly sick with the diarrhoea, we were unable to cure him with the doctor's assistance, and as a last resort we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Mr. J. H. Doak, of Williams, Ore. "I am happy to say it gave immediate relief and a complete cure." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., general agents, H. T.

For this reason Mr. Gurrey has been requested by many of the owners of large sum is not needed, but a small insured property on Maui to visit such amount is imperatively required as soon as possible to collect it—Maui News.

CHINESE NEEDED

Best Laborers for Our Sugar Farms.

Hanakua, Hawaii, Aug. 9, 1901

Editor Advertiser: I think it's very generally admitted that white men cannot work in the cane fields of Hawaii as field laborers. At least, that has been the experience of nine-tenths of the planters in the past, and is liable to be so in the future. It is therefore evident that we must look elsewhere for men who can do this class of labor, unless we want to see this industry ruined. Now what I want is to see every one wake up to this fact; for a fact it certainly is, in spite of anything anyone can say against it. When men talk of white men working in the cane field of a tropical country like this they don't know what they are talking of, and we think, if they were to try this class of work for a single day, they would very quickly find out that it is not a job for white men. Now as white men cannot work as field laborers, and as I defy anyone to prove that they can, I say again that we must look elsewhere for men. The men that have proved themselves to be the best adapted to this class of work and for this climate and who have given the least trouble are the Chinese. And as this is a fact we want every one to use their best influence to bring Congress to leave Hawaii out when Congress attempts to pass a new exclusion law against permitting the Chinese to immigrate to America. And what I want to see is a monster petition gotten up by all classes of men of the Islands and have it sent to Congress to prove to them that this is a thing that is absolutely necessary for the progress of Hawaii. If this were done I think it is more than likely the United States Congress would see the necessity of revising the labor laws of Hawaii.

And as everybody, from the bankers and agents down to the smallest business or tradesman, are dependent upon the plantations for their support, we think there would be no difficulty in getting up this petition. For most of the thinking men know that should the plantations fail, the grass would soon be growing in the streets of Honolulu and disaster and ruin would soon be staring us in the face, from one end of Hawaii to the other.

This is no fancy picture that I have attempted to draw, but it is liable to prove the grimdest kind of fact unless there are more laborers brought to the Islands in the near future. For already there is talk of closing up some of the plantations, and, though a few might survive, what could they do towards supporting the population of Honolulu? No one that knows anything of the condition of this country, and that has got the true interest of it at heart, will dispute this point. Therefore it is to be hoped that all will work together for the good of all. With the exception of sugar cane coffee is the only industry that seems adapted to this climate but it is proved to be impossible to carry it on under present conditions—first for the lack of laborers and second for the low price of coffee. Therefore we should put in this petition a clause praying Congress to put a duty on coffee so that this country, as well as all of Uncle Sam's new possessions, may be utilized to the best advantage. As this is a measure that will benefit all classes it is proposed that all classes will take a hand in getting up this petition. There should be a man appointed for every district whose business it should be to secure every available name. There should also be a man appointed from every business, trade, profession, and one from every industry or enterprise that is doing business anywhere on these islands.

I remain very truly yours,

OBSERVER

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.
Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
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CHINA

PERU

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WHARF AND WAVE.

SATURDAY, August 10.
Mr. Daniel Peterson, from Makaha, Waimea, at 8 a.m., with 5,100 bags sugar, 6 packages sun-dries.
Mr. Mille Morris.

SATURDAY, August 10.
U. S. A. Kilpatrick, Rogers, nine days from San Francisco.
Mr. C. F. Redfield, Jorgenson, nearly four days from Port Ludlow.
Mr. Charles Parker, from Hilo and Maui, from Kauai.
Mr. Lewis Napa, from Molokai and Kahoolawe, from Hilo.
Mr. George Hardwick, eight days from San Francisco.
Mr. J. A. Cummins, from Cano ports.
Mr. G. C. Villard, from Seattle.

SUNDAY, August 11.

Mr. Dillingham, who returned from two weeks' visit to the islands, on Saturday last, was interviewed yesterday in regard to the Oahu sugar strike. He said he expected the strike would end, and he expressed himself very much pleased with the result.

Mr. Dillingham, however, will be back from San Francisco on Monday.

Mr. Dillingham, Puna, forty-four years old.

MONDAY, August 12.

Mr. C. C. Cope, Rinder, for the Orient, at noon.

Mr. E. C. Ellsworth, for Leilehua, Kihel, Makaihi, Kihia, Nohoa, and Hoekapaele, at 10 a.m.

Mr. James M. Tullett, for Oahu, at 1 p.m.

Mr. J. A. Cushing, Sealer for Oahu, at 1 p.m.

Mr. J. A. Cummings, Sealer for Oahu, at 1 p.m.

Mr. James Maize, Tullett, for Kauai, at 4 p.m.

Mr. Noeau, Wyman, for Lehiana, Kaanapali and Punaluu, at 5 p.m.

Mr. Lehua, Napela, for Halewa, Pelekunu, Walluu, Kaanapali, at 5 p.m.

Mr. K. M. Morris, for Koolau ports, at 5 p.m.

Mr. Ka Moi, for Paauila and Honoulihi, at 4 p.m.

Mr. Malo, for Hanalei and Kalihewa, at 4 p.m.

Mr. Mille Morris, for Koolau ports, at 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, August 13.

Mr. J. A. Cummings, Sealer for Oahu, at 1 p.m.

Mr. James Smith, a Prominent Member of the Local Colony.

The funeral took place yesterday at Makiki cemetery of Thomas Smith, the father of Tom and John Smith, both long resident in Honolulu. There was a big attendance of mourners and an impressive service was conducted by the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh.

The deceased, who had entered on his last rest, was a native of Stirling, Scotland, and was an iron founder of wide experience.

He first came to the Islands in 1885 on a six months' visit to his sons. His memories of Hawaii were so pleasant, however, that after staying four years in his native land, he decided to spend the remainder of his days in Honolulu, and, returning in 1891, accompanied by his daughter, he made his home with son Stephen.

Mr. Smith was a well-known figure in Scotch circles and greatly endeared himself to all who knew him by his kindly manner and ever-cheerful disposition.

He was a Scotchman of the best type—the type which has made his race "loved of home, revered abroad," and he will be greatly missed by all who were privy to his quiet, happy life.

INTERED ON SUNDAY.

Mrs. Parker's Remains Lay in State in Maui.

The final rites of sepulture were performed last Sunday over the remains of Mrs. Samuel Parker in the old Parker burial plot at Mana, Hawaii.

Upon arrival of the body, and the funeral party at Kawainui on Wednesday, the body was left to lie in state all day, that the old retainers of the family and their descendants might pay their respects. The floral tributes were profuse. Early on Thursday the procession formed, started up from Kawainui along the seashore and up the ascent which leads to the grassy plateau of Waimea, where the funeral party gathered around the body of Mrs. Parker, who had been placed in a casket, and a few of her gathered friends paid their respects. The floral tributes were profuse. The procession arrived at Mana at 10:30 o'clock, and the basket was again placed in state under a bower of flowers in the dining room of the Parker residence. A continuous procession of people bearing flowers and gifts attended the body being left in state until its interment on Sunday.

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Mrs. Parker's Remains Lay in State in Maui.

The latest California industry is the making of Indian new potatoes. How about the Indians in Maui? Popular science as follows: "Late in the season, when other crops are out of the way, the gardener plants a crop of late spring onions, and at the same time, has been sowing beans, and opportunity offers, the new potatoes are ready before the frost or winter comes down upon the gardener's truck patch. These onions are dug and buried in the ground, the onions being left until spring comes, and the new potato season arrives. At the proper time the heaps are opened, and the onions are cut off, according to size, and the onions are dried and then the large kettle or vat is set in the field, and the onions are washed and cleaned, and ready by filling with water and adding salt. Next is to boil the onions, and the skin of the potato when dried into the boiling water. The onions are then dried and the skins are rubbed off, and the basket is rinsed so that the onions can be done expeditiously. And in this way that new potatoes are turned out, it is astonishing. The effect of boiling any potato, no matter how old, into this boiling lye solution is to crack and curl the skin, and at the same time, it hardens or makes the potato much more firm, so that its resemblance to a new potato is so near that it would be hard to pick out the impostor, from appearance alone, from a basket of the genuine article. After dipping, the potatoes are rinsed in another vat and spread out to dry in the sun, and cure into perfect new potatoes, and the work is complete." It is stated by the Literary Digest that the imitation redskins are sold all over the West. They are sold at a high price, and any of them reach Hawaii."

TUESDAY, August 14.

Mr. B. Harry and Miss Nettie dos Reis United in Marriage.

Mr. B. Harry and Miss Nettie dos Reis were married at the home of the bride's parents in Nahuku, Island of Maui, on August 10th, at 1:45 p.m.

The contracting parties are quite well known in Maui, and their numerous friends were present. The groom is the Wailuku plantation's carpenter. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John dos Reis, Nahuku. She

served as assistant teacher in the Nahuku school during the last school year.

After a quiet courtship, the bride and groom had a quiet and intimate wedding.

Friends were present, and the rooms were tastily decorated with ferns and flowers so arranged as to plainly signify the purpose of the gathering.

The extra session appeared with the provision that business should be limited to consideration of the appropriation bills.

These bills have finally been passed, but so extravagant is the outlay ordered that there is not revenue enough in sight to provide the money.

At the end of 90 days a bill imposing a tax on steamships has been enacted, and a few measures of similar importance.

The appropriation bills, however, have not yet been passed.

Governor Dole, continued the legislature, thirty days longer, but no better results were obtained.

Strong pressure was then brought to obtain an extra session, the reason for which was apparent enough. It meant another \$200 a piece to every representative.

The recent Legislature, called together in February, for a limited session of 90 days, under the provisional act, consumed in endless discussion. After more than half the sixty days had passed the only bill that was enacted was that which provided for the payment of members.

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